



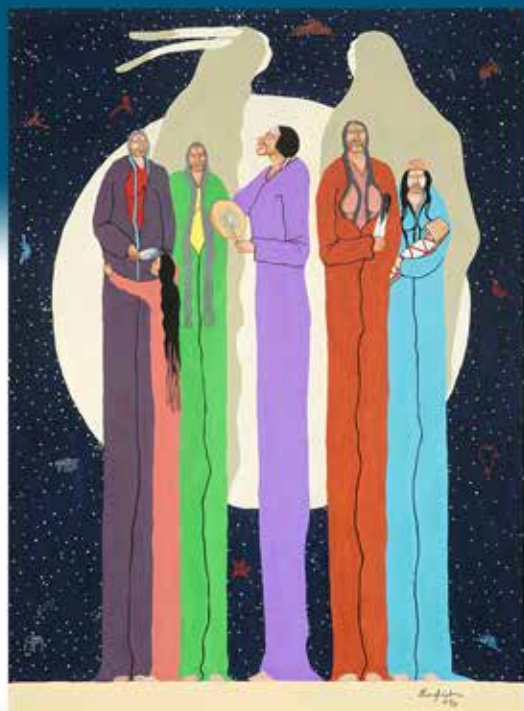
MAY 2016

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE RESEARCH REPORT

## Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men

2010 Findings From the  
National Intimate Partner and  
Sexual Violence Survey

By André B. Rosay, Ph.D.



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# RESEARCH REPORT

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**BY ANDRÉ B. ROSAY, PH.D.**

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# Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank the women and men who participated in the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. They re-lived horrendous experiences — ones that no one should be subjected to — to help all of us understand the extent of sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, and psychological aggression in the United States. While the survey has important limitations, the results provide a voice to millions of women and men who have experienced violence in their lives. We hope that this report brings awareness to their experiences and that this awareness will then be used to reinforce our prevention and intervention efforts.

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# Resources for Victims and Survivors

The National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC) is dedicated to ending violence and increasing safety for American Indian women and children. As the National Indian Resource Center, the NIWRC offers resources aimed at enhancing the capacity of Tribal Nations, Alaska Native Villages and Native Hawaiians to prevent and respond to violence against Native women and their children. Resources are available online at [www.niwrc.org/resources](http://www.niwrc.org/resources).

The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides highly trained expert advocates who are available 24/7 to talk confidentially with anyone experiencing domestic violence, seeking resources or information, or questioning unhealthy aspects of their relationship. The hotline provides lifesaving tools and immediate support. Resources and help can be found by calling 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or online at [www.thehotline.org/help](http://www.thehotline.org/help).

The National Sexual Assault Hotline, 1-800-656-HOPE (4673), provides access to a range of free services, including confidential and judgment-free support, support in finding a local health facility, local resources that can assist with next steps toward healing and recovery, referrals for long-term support, and information about laws and medical concerns. Additional resources, including an online hotline, are available at [www.rainn.org/get-help](http://www.rainn.org/get-help).

The National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC) is dedicated to serving individuals, families and communities harmed by crime. The Connect Directory provides a fast and easy way to locate crime victim assistance. The Stalking Resource Center provides training, technical assistance, a website and an information clearinghouse to enhance the ability to effectively respond to stalking. These resources are available at [www.victimsofcrime.org](http://www.victimsofcrime.org).

Additional victim service programs and organizations can be found in the Online Directory of Crime Victim Services, a resource from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The Online Directory is available at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices>.



# VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE WOMEN AND MEN

BY ANDRÉ B. ROSAY, PH.D.

## Executive Summary

This report examines the prevalence of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, using a large nationally representative sample from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS). More specifically, it provides estimates of sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. It also provides estimates of interracial and intraracial victimizations and briefly examines the impact of violence. Results should be used to raise awareness and understanding about violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men.

### National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

The NISVS was launched in 2010 by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with the support of the National Institute of Justice and the Department of Defense. This survey provides detailed information about sexual violence, physical violence by an intimate partner, stalking, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner. The analysis in this report is based on two of the samples that were included in the 2010 NISVS —

the general population sample and the American Indian and Alaska Native oversample. These two samples provide information from 2,473 adult women and 1,505 adult men who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, alone or in combination with another racial group. Most women (83 percent) and most men (79 percent) were affiliated or enrolled with a tribe or village. For both women and men, more than half (54 percent for both) had lived within reservation boundaries or in an Alaska Native village in the past year.

The NISVS has important limitations: Only certain types of victimizations were included, the survey was only administered by phone, and it was not conducted in any indigenous languages. As with other victimization surveys, estimates may be impacted by recall errors and by the continuing stigma associated with disclosing victimizations. Some estimates have large margins of error. Despite these limitations, the survey also has important strengths: It uses behaviorally specific questions and it was administered to a large, nationally representative sample. The survey results provide the most thorough assessment on the extent of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men.

## Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women

More than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime. This includes —

- 56.1 percent who have experienced sexual violence.
- 55.5 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 48.8 percent who have experienced stalking.
- 66.4 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Overall, more than 1.5 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 3 American Indian and Alaska Native women (39.8 percent) have experienced violence in the past year. This includes —

- 14.4 percent who have experienced sexual violence.
- 8.6 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 11.6 percent who have experienced stalking.
- 25.5 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Overall, more than 730,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.2 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime and are 1.7 times as likely to have experienced violence in the past year ( $p < .05$ ). Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are also significantly more likely to have experienced violence by an interracial perpetrator and significantly less likely to have experienced violence by an intraracial perpetrator.

## Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Men

More than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native men (81.6 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime. This includes —

- 27.5 percent who have experienced sexual violence.
- 43.2 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 18.6 percent who have experienced stalking.
- 73.0 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Overall, more than 1.4 million American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced violence in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 3 American Indian and Alaska Native men (34.6 percent) have experienced violence in the past year. This includes —

- 9.9 percent who have experienced sexual violence.
- 5.6 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- 3.8 percent who have experienced stalking.
- 27.3 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Overall, more than 595,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced violence in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are 1.3 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime ( $p < .05$ ). The past-year rates are not significantly different across racial and ethnic groups ( $p > .05$ ). Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are also significantly more likely to have experienced violence by an interracial perpetrator and significantly less likely to have experienced violence by an intraracial perpetrator.



## Impact of Violence

Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence —

- 66.5 percent of women and 26.0 percent of men were concerned for their safety.
- 41.3 percent of women and 20.3 percent of men were physically injured.
- 92.6 percent of women and 74.3 percent of men had talked to someone about what the perpetrators did.
- 49.0 percent of women and 19.9 percent of men needed services because of what the perpetrators did.

- 40.5 percent of women and 9.7 percent of men had to miss days of work or school because of what the perpetrators did.

The most common service needed by American Indian and Alaska Native victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence was medical care (needed by 38.0 percent of female victims and 9.3 percent of male victims). Among victims who needed services, 38.2 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 16.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men were unable to get the services they needed.





# Chapter 1.

## Background and Methods

Few estimates are available to describe the prevalence of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. In addition, these estimates are often based on local rather than national samples (e.g., Yuan et al., 2006; Wood and Magen, 2009). The few available national estimates are often based on very small samples. These small samples do not always accurately represent the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the United States (Crossland et al., 2013).

This report examines the prevalence of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, using a nationally representative sample larger than those used previously. This sample includes 2,473 women and 1,505 men in the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. More specifically, the purpose of this report is to describe the lifetime and annual prevalence of violence experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, including the prevalence of sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. These results show the number of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who have experienced violence in their lifetime and in the past year.

Estimates of sexual violence are provided in chapter 2. Estimates of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners are provided in chapters 3, 4, and 5, respectively. A summary and brief overview of the impact of violence is then provided in the concluding chapter. Additional details on methods and analyses are available in a separate technical report (Rosay, 2015).

### National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

The NISVS was launched in 2010 by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) with the support of the National Institute of Justice and the Department of Defense. The goals of the NISVS were to collect detailed information about sexual violence, physical violence by an intimate partner, stalking, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Data for the 2010 general population sample were collected through a random-digit-dialing survey of women and men in the United States. The survey used a dual-frame design that included both landline telephone numbers and cell phone numbers and was conducted in English and in Spanish. A second phase of data collection was used to reduce nonresponses. A total of 16,507 interviews were completed and 1,542 were partially completed. The overall weighted response rate was 25.8 percent.

In 2010, the NISVS was also administered to an oversample of respondents who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. Data for this oversample were collected through a random-digit-dialing survey of women and men in the United States who lived in private residences in telephone exchange areas where at least half of the residents identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. The sample included the landline telephone numbers in these 234 geographical areas throughout the U.S. (within and outside Indian Country) that have a high density of American Indian and Alaska Native residents. Cell phone numbers were not

included in this sample. Respondents were then selected if they identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. A second phase of data collection was used to reduce nonresponses. A total of 2,809 interviews were completed and 522 were partially completed. The overall weighted response rate was 27.9 percent. Additional details are available in Rosay's (2015) technical report (see chapter 4).

Comprehensive protocols were implemented to ensure the safety and confidentiality of the respondents. The NISVS was introduced as a survey on health and injuries and used a graduated informed consent process (see Sullivan and Cain, 2004). After ensuring that the respondents were safe, they were informed about the sensitive questions on victimizations. If they consented to participate, they were then asked detailed, behaviorally specific questions about their lifetime and past-year victimization experiences. These questions avoided legal terms (e.g., assault) and instead asked about the specific behaviors of the perpetrators (e.g., punched, kicked, and slapped). By asking about what the perpetrators did, these questions also avoided attributing blame to the respondents. Surveys were administered by RTI International, using interviewers who were specifically trained to ask sensitive questions and to address respondents' distress.

## American Indian and Alaska Native Sample

The analysis in this report is based on a combined sample that includes all respondents in the American Indian and Alaska Native oversample as well as the respondents in the general population sample who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. By combining these two samples, we increased the sample size and diversity. The combined sample includes American Indians and Alaska Natives who only have cell phones and includes American Indians and Alaska Natives who live in geographical areas with low densities of American Indians and Alaska Natives. Some of these areas (e.g., Oklahoma, Texas, New York, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Michigan) have low densities but large numbers of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The combined sample is larger and more representative of the American Indian and Alaska

Native population than the original American Indian and Alaska Native oversample.

Although respondents in the combined American Indian and Alaska Native sample were not limited to American Indian and Alaska Native people who were enrolled in federally recognized tribes or living in tribal communities, most women (83 percent) and most men (79 percent) were affiliated or enrolled with a tribe or village. More than half of the women and more than half of the men (60 percent for both) had lived within reservation boundaries or in an Alaska Native village, and more than half of the women and more than half of the men (54 percent for both) had done so in the past year.

On average, both female and male respondents in the combined American Indian and Alaska Native sample were 46 years old (*SDs* = 16.4 and 16.0, respectively; age range = 18 to 92 years for both female and male respondents). Half of the women (50 percent) and almost half of the men (43 percent) reported having more than a high school degree. Almost 3 in 4 of the women (74 percent) and men (69 percent) reported a total annual household income below \$35,000 before taxes.

## Analysis

All estimates presented in this report are weighted estimates. Weights were used to control for selection and nonresponses and were then post-stratified to population totals for the American Indian and Alaska Native population, alone or in combination (U.S. Census, 2010). Estimates include the percentages and numbers of women and men who have experienced violence. The estimated numbers of victims are based on the total population of women and men in the 2010 U.S. Census who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, alone or in combination with another race (*Ns* = 1,837,171 women and 1,732,184 men).

The estimates for American Indian and Alaska Native women and men were compared with estimates for women and men in the general population sample who identified themselves as non-Hispanic White only (*Ns* = 7,646 women and 6,050 men). The non-Hispanic

White-only group was selected to be consistent with the CDC analyses by Black et al. (2011) and Breiding et al. (2014). When differences across racial and ethnic groups were statistically significant at a probability level of .05 or less, a relative risk statistic was computed. In this case, the relative risk statistic is simply the American Indian and Alaska Native percentage divided by the non-Hispanic White-only percentage. It examines the difference in the risk or probability of being a victim — between people identifying themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native and those identifying themselves as non-Hispanic White only. When the relative risk is greater than 1.0, people identifying themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native are *more likely* to be victimized than those identifying as non-Hispanic White only. Conversely, when the relative risk is less than 1.0, people identifying themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native are *less likely* to be victimized than those identifying themselves as non-Hispanic White only. All estimates were computed

with SAS software, using procedures for the analysis of complex sample survey data. Confidence intervals for all estimates are available in the appendix. Additional details, including all syntax files, are available in Rosay's (2015) technical report (chapter 26).

In addition to providing lifetime and past-year victimization estimates, this report also provides estimates of interracial and intraracial victimizations. To minimize the amount of missing data, the analysis examines whether any of a respondent's victimizations were committed by an interracial perpetrator and whether any were committed by an intraracial perpetrator. It does not examine the number of victimizations committed by interracial and intraracial perpetrators. While there are often too many missing data to examine the precise number of interracial and intraracial victimizations, there are enough data to examine whether any of the victimizations were interracial and intraracial. Information

### Differences Between CDC and NIJ Samples and Analyses

The NIJ sample of American Indians and Alaska Natives included respondents in the general population sample and in the American Indian and Alaska Native oversample. They were selected if they identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, alone or in combination with another race, regardless of ethnicity. The NIJ analysis were based on NISVS data that were extensively cleaned. All of NIJ's data cleaning is thoroughly documented in Rosay's (2015) technical report. The composites created by NIJ were different from those created by CDC.

The NIJ analysis included partially completed interviews. It was important to include partially completed interviews because unweighted completion rates were lower in the American Indian and Alaska Native oversample (84.3 percent) than in the general population sample (91.5 percent). In addition, completion may have been nonrandom. The NIJ analysis assumed that nonrespondents were victimized at the same (weighted) rate as the respondents.

Because of the differences between the CDC and NIJ samples and analyses, it is difficult to compare the estimates in this report with the estimates in CDC's summary reports (Black et al., 2011; Breiding et al., 2014).

about the race of the perpetrator is particularly important for American Indian and Alaska Native victims because it impacts the criminal jurisdiction. Until recently, Indian tribes had no authority to criminally prosecute non-Indian offenders, even for crimes committed in Indian Country.

In each section, the new weighted estimates are compared to previous estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Violence Against Women Survey. They are also compared to the previous CDC estimates from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (Black et al., 2011; Breiding et al., 2014). It is important to emphasize that it is difficult to compare estimates across these different surveys. In particular, some estimates provide information about prevalence (the number of victims), whereas others provide information about incidence (the number of incidents/victimizations). Comparisons are included only to provide some context for the new estimates.

### Strengths and Limitations

This report provides what are currently the most detailed estimates of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. The NISVS uses detailed, behaviorally specific questions to provide a comprehensive assessment of sexual violence, physical

violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. It also provides important information about interracial and intraracial victimizations. The estimates in this report are derived from a nationally representative sample that includes a large number of people who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (2,473 women and 1,505 men). The results in this report provide a voice to millions of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who have experienced violence in their relationships, in their homes, and in their communities. Their voices will hopefully renew our commitment to end violence against all women and men.

Despite these strengths, the survey has important limitations. Not all forms of violence were included in the survey. It is not possible for a survey to measure all of the possible things that perpetrators do to victims. For example, there are no questions about online enticement. In addition, there is no information about human trafficking (see Farley et al., 2011).

There are also limitations to the survey methods. The survey was conducted only by phone, in English or Spanish, and was not available in indigenous languages. To be eligible to participate, women and men had to own a phone. This excluded women and men without phones

### National Crime Victimization Survey

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is a nationally representative survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Participants included almost 160,000 individuals age 12 or older in more than 90,000 households in 2014 (Truman and Langton, 2015). The survey measures the frequency of rape and other sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, personal larceny, household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft (Barnett-Ryan, Langton, and Planty, 2014). In 2006, a Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS) was added to provide estimates of stalking. Given the small number of American Indians and Alaska Natives included in the NCVS sample, most researchers have pooled multiple years of data to create reliable victimization estimates (Greenfeld and Smith, 1999; Rennison, 2001; Perry, 2004; Bachman et al., 2008). These estimates show the average annual number of victimizations (or the average annual rate of victimizations). This is a measure of incidence (the total number of incidents/victimizations experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native people), not a measure of prevalence (the total number of American Indian and Alaska Native victims; see Lauritsen and Rezey, 2013).

(and women and men who were forbidden by perpetrators to answer the phone). The landline telephone samples excluded women and men who were not living in private residences, such as those who were homeless or living in shelters at the time of the survey.

All victimization estimates may be impacted by recall errors and by the continuing stigma associated with disclosing victimizations. The estimates derived from the NISVS data are no different. Some of these estimates have large margins of error (up to 18 percentage points). Confidence intervals for all estimates are provided in the appendix. Readers are encouraged to examine these confidence intervals to determine the precision of each estimate. Because margins of error are often large, differences across racial and ethnic groups often fail to reach statistical significance. In addition, comparisons should be interpreted cautiously because they assume that the quality of the victimization measures is equivalent across racial and ethnic groups (that is, the survey questions work equally well across racial and ethnic groups). These comparisons also assume that the survey's limitations are equivalent across racial and ethnic groups.

Finally, it is important to emphasize that the estimates in this report show the prevalence (not the incidence) of violence. In other words, the results show the number of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who have experienced violence. They do not show how often or

### National Violence Against Women Survey

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) was conducted in 1995 and 1996 to measure the prevalence of violence against women and men. This survey provides estimates on the incidence *and* prevalence of rape, physical assault, and stalking. It used behaviorally specific questions to measure victimization incidents. However, few American Indians and Alaska Natives were included in the sample (88 women and 105 men). Nonetheless, estimates for lifetime prevalence are generally available. These estimates show the total number of victims (not victimizations) in the American Indian and Alaska Native population. Whereas the NCVS provides past-year estimates for the American Indian and Alaska Native population, the NVAWS provides lifetime estimates.

how many times they have experienced violence. Because some people are victimized more than once, the incidence of violence (the number of incidents/victimizations) is greater than the prevalence of violence (the number of victims; see Lauritsen et al., 2012). This report focuses on the prevalence of violence, i.e., the number of victims.



## Chapter 2.

# Sexual Violence

National estimates of sexual violence experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men are available from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS).

The NCVS asked respondents whether they had been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Using data from 1993 to 1998, Rennison (2001) found that American Indian and Alaska Native people age 12 or older experienced an average of 6,550 rapes and sexual assaults per year, resulting in an average annual rate of 5.8 per 1,000 American Indian and Alaska Native persons age 12 or older. Perry (2004) found similar results using additional years of data. From 1992 to 2001, American Indian and Alaska Native people age 12 or older experienced an average of 5,900 rapes and sexual assaults per year, resulting in an average annual rate of 5 per 1,000 American Indian and Alaska Native persons age 12 or older (Perry, 2004). These estimates were updated by Bachman et al. (2008, 2010) to include additional years of NCVS data. From 1992 to 2005, American Indian and Alaska Native people age 12 or older experienced an average of 6,956 rapes and sexual assaults per year (Bachman et al., 2008). On average, 87 percent of these were committed against women, and 13 percent were committed against men (Bachman et al., 2008). Forty percent of the rapes and sexual assaults against American Indian and Alaska Native women were completed rapes (Bachman et al., 2010).

In the NVAWS, sexual violence was measured using behaviorally specific questions. These questions asked respondents about times when perpetrators used force

### Key Findings

Among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 56.1 percent have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and 14.4 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native men, 27.5 percent have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and 9.9 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims, 96 percent of women and 89 percent of men have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator.

or threats of harm to make the victim receive vaginal or anal sex; to make the victim perform or receive oral sex; to put their fingers or objects in the victim's vagina or anus; or to try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with the victim. Too few American Indian and Alaska Native women were included to calculate past-year estimates ( $N = 88$ ). Lifetime estimates showed that 34.1 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women had experienced rape (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998, 2000b, 2006), and 15.9 percent had experienced rape by an intimate partner (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000a). American Indian and Alaska Native women were almost two times as likely to have experienced rape as non-Hispanic White women (34.1 percent versus 17.9 percent,  $p < .05$ ; Tjaden and Thoennes, 2006). Too few American Indian and Alaska Native men were included to calculate lifetime or past-year estimates ( $N = 105$ ).



## Definition of NIJ Measures of Sexual Violence

**Completed forced penetration** includes being made to receive vaginal or anal sex, being made to receive oral sex, being made to perform oral sex, and (for men only) being made to perform vaginal or anal sex when perpetrators used physical force or threats of physical harm.

- Being made to receive vaginal or anal sex includes instances when perpetrators put their penis, their fingers, or objects in the victim's vagina (for women) or anus (for both women and men).
- Being made to receive oral sex includes instances when perpetrators put their mouth on the victim's penis (for men), vagina (for women), or anus (for both men and women).
- Being made to perform oral sex includes instances when perpetrators made the victim put his or her mouth on the perpetrator's penis, vagina, or anus.
- Being made to perform vaginal or anal sex includes instances when a perpetrator made a male victim put his penis into the perpetrator's vagina or anus.

**Completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration** includes the same four types of penetration (being made to receive vaginal or anal sex, being made to receive oral sex, being made to perform oral sex, and being made to perform vaginal or anal sex). In these instances, instead of using force or threats of physical harm, perpetrators used victims who were unable to consent because they were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out.

**Attempted forced penetration** includes instances when perpetrators tried to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with a victim, but sex did not happen. Attempted forced penetration also includes instances when female perpetrators tried to make a male victim perform vaginal sex, but sex did not happen.

**Sexual coercion** includes instances when perpetrators pressured the victim to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Perpetrators used pressure by telling lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end relationships, threatening to spread rumors, repeatedly asking for sex, showing they were unhappy, or using influence or authority.

**Unwanted sexual contact** includes instances when perpetrators kissed a victim in a sexual way or fondled or grabbed a victim's sexual body parts when the victim didn't want these things to happen.

**Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences** includes instances when perpetrators exposed their sexual body parts to a victim, flashed a victim, masturbated in front of a victim, made a victim show his or her sexual body parts, or made a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies (all when the victim didn't want these things to happen).



The NISVS included a measure of rape that was similar to the NVAWS measure. It also included a measure of other sexual violence that included being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences. Unfortunately, sample sizes were again too small to calculate many of the prevalence rates for American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. The 2010 NISVS data from the general population sample showed that 26.9 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women had experienced rape, and 49.0 percent had experienced other sexual violence (versus 18.8 percent and 47.6 percent of non-Hispanic White women; Black et al., 2011), whereas the 2011 NISVS data showed that 27.5 percent had experienced rape and 55.0 percent had experienced other sexual violence (versus 20.5 percent and 46.9 percent of non-Hispanic White women; Breiding et al., 2014). For non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native men, the 2010 NISVS data showed that 20.1 percent had experienced other sexual violence (versus 21.5 percent of non-Hispanic White men; Black et al., 2011), and the 2011 NISVS data showed that 24.5 percent had experienced other sexual violence (versus 22.2 percent of non-Hispanic White men; Breiding et al., 2014). For men, differences across racial groups were not statistically significant.

The previous research was limited because it either used questions that were not behaviorally specific (NCVS) or included samples that were too small to produce detailed estimates (NVAWS and NISVS). The analysis in this section relied on the NISVS data, but different measures of sexual violence were developed (see figure 2.1). The measures of sexual violence include sexual violence with penetration and other sexual violence. Sexual violence with penetration includes completed forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, and attempted forced penetration. Other sexual violence includes sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

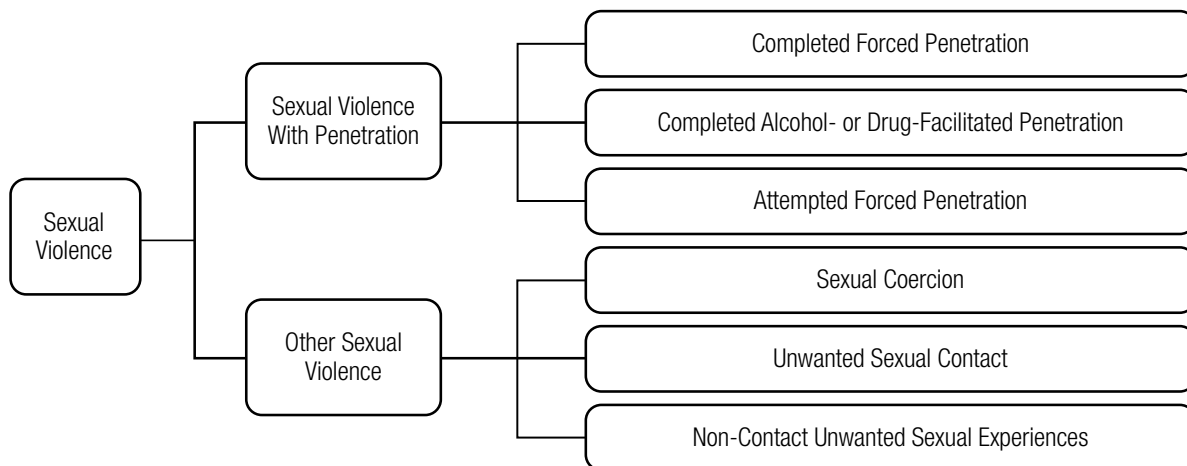
### Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against Women

Lifetime estimates for the prevalence of sexual violence against women are presented in table 2.1. More than 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native women (56.1 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 3 (35.0 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration:

- 29.5 percent have experienced completed forced penetration.

Figure 2.1 NIJ Measures of Sexual Violence



- 16.7 percent have experienced completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

- 12.2 percent have experienced attempted forced penetration.

More than 1 in 2 (52.1 percent) have experienced other sexual violence:

- 24.5 percent have experienced sexual coercion.
- 42.5 percent have experienced unwanted sexual contact.
- 38.4 percent have experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

Overall, more than 1 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are —

- 1.7 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence with penetration ( $p < .05$ ).

- 2.2 times as likely to have experienced completed forced penetration ( $p < .05$ ).

- 2.3 times as likely to have experienced attempted forced penetration ( $p < .05$ ).

- 1.8 times as likely to have experienced sexual coercion ( $p < .05$ ).

- 1.4 times as likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact ( $p < .05$ ).

Other differences are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

**Table 2.1 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Women**

Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	29.5%	13.6%	2.2
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	16.7%	9.0%	NS
Attempted Forced Penetration	12.2%	5.3%	2.3
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Sexual Coercion	24.5%	13.7%	1.8
Unwanted Sexual Contact	42.5%	30.5%	1.4
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	38.4%	31.0%	NS
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>NS</b>

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.1.

### Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against Men

Lifetime estimates for the prevalence of sexual violence against men are presented in table 2.2. More than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native men (27.5 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 10 (10.8 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration:

- 2.7 percent have experienced completed forced penetration.
- 7.9 percent have experienced completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.
- 2.4 percent have experienced attempted forced penetration.

More than 1 in 5 (23.8 percent) have experienced other sexual violence:

- 10.1 percent have experienced sexual coercion.
- 13.0 percent have experienced unwanted sexual contact.
- 11.8 percent have experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

Overall, more than 475,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

### Past-Year Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against Women

Past-year estimates for the prevalence of sexual violence against women are presented in table 2.3. More than 1 in

**Table 2.2 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Men**

Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	2.7%	1.6%	NS
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	7.9%	3.7%	NS
Attempted Forced Penetration	2.4%	1.2%	NS
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Sexual Coercion	10.1%	5.4%	NS
Unwanted Sexual Contact	13.0%	12.3%	NS
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	11.8%	9.7%	NS
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>NS</b>

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.2.

7 American Indian and Alaska Native women (14.4 percent) have experienced sexual violence in the past year.

More than 1 in 22 (4.6 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration:

- 3.6 percent have experienced completed forced penetration.
- 3.3 percent have experienced completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.
- 2.8 percent have experienced attempted forced penetration.

More than 1 in 8 (13.5 percent) have experienced other sexual violence:

- 7.2 percent have experienced sexual coercion.
- 7.3 percent have experienced unwanted sexual contact.
- 5.0 percent have experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

Overall, more than 260,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced sexual violence in the past year. Differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

### Past-Year Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against Men

Past-year estimates for the prevalence of sexual violence against men are presented in table 2.4. More than 1 in 11

**Table 2.3 Weighted Estimates of Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Women**

Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	3.6%	0.5%	NS
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	3.3%	0.8%	NS
Attempted Forced Penetration	2.8%	0.3%	NS
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Sexual Coercion	7.2%	1.6%	NS
Unwanted Sexual Contact	7.3%	2.5%	NS
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	5.0%	1.7%	NS
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>NS</b>

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.3.

American Indian and Alaska Native men (9.9 percent) have experienced sexual violence in the past year.

More than 1 in 44 (2.3 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration:

- 0.4 percent have experienced completed forced penetration.
- 2.0 percent have experienced completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.
- Less than 0.1 percent have experienced attempted forced penetration.

More than 1 in 13 (7.9 percent) have experienced other sexual violence:

- 4.5 percent have experienced sexual coercion.

- 3.1 percent have experienced unwanted sexual contact.

- 3.2 percent have experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

Overall, more than 170,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced sexual violence in the past year.

Only one difference across racial and ethnic groups is statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). American Indian and Alaska Native men are significantly less likely to experience attempted forced penetration in the past year than non-Hispanic White-only men.

### Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

Figures 2.2 and 2.3 provide information about the percentage of victims who have experienced sexual

**Table 2.4 Weighted Estimates of Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Men**

Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	0.4%	0.1%	NS
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	2.0%	0.5%	NS
Attempted Forced Penetration	<0.1%	0.2%	0.1
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Sexual Coercion	4.5%	0.9%	NS
Unwanted Sexual Contact	3.1%	1.8%	NS
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	3.2%	1.7%	NS
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>NS</b>

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.4.

### Differences Between CDC and NIJ Measures of Sexual Violence

It is difficult to compare the NIJ and CDC measures of sexual violence:

- CDC included ‘being harassed in a public place’ as an indicator of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences. This indicator is not included in NIJ’s measure of sexual violence.
- Certain behaviors were classified differently. For example, CDC classified someone putting their mouth on a male victim’s anus as ‘being made to penetrate’ (a form of other sexual violence). NIJ classified this behavior as ‘being penetrated’ (a form of sexual violence with penetration).

With the NISVS data, it is impossible to separate ‘being penetrated *by* someone else’ and ‘being *made to* penetrate someone else,’ even when considering the sex of the perpetrator. As a result, the NIJ measures of sexual violence keep all behaviors that include forced and alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration in the category of ‘sexual violence with penetration’. This creates mutually exclusive categories of sexual violence with the NISVS data. Additional details are available in Rosay’s (2015) technical report (see chapters 19 and 26).

violence in their lifetime by interracial and intraracial perpetrators. They provide information about the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native victims who have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime by a perpetrator who was also American Indian or Alaska Native (intraracial) and by a perpetrator who was not American Indian or Alaska Native (interracial). Similarly, they provide information about the percentage of victims who were non-Hispanic White only who have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime by a perpetrator who was also non-Hispanic White only (intraracial) and by a perpetrator who was not non-Hispanic White only (interracial). Figures 2.2 and 2.3 do not provide information about the number of interracial and intraracial perpetrators. All differences across racial and ethnic groups are statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). Past-year differences are also statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ; results not shown).

American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator:

- Female victims are 3.0 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (96 percent versus 32 percent).

- Male victims are 3.3 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (89 percent versus 27 percent).

Conversely, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator:

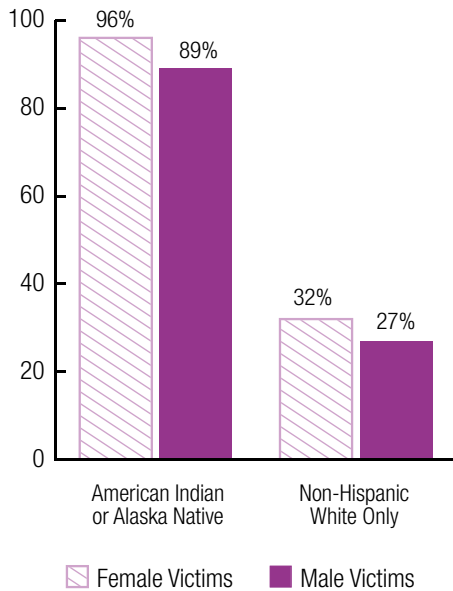
- Female victims are 0.2 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (21 percent versus 91 percent).
- Male victims are 0.3 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (29 percent versus 91 percent).

### Summary

More than half of American Indian and Alaska Native women (56.1 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. More than 1 in 3 (35.0 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration. This is consistent with the NVAWS estimate of 34.1 percent but

**Figure 2.2 Interracial Sexual Violence: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

Percentage of victims experiencing sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator



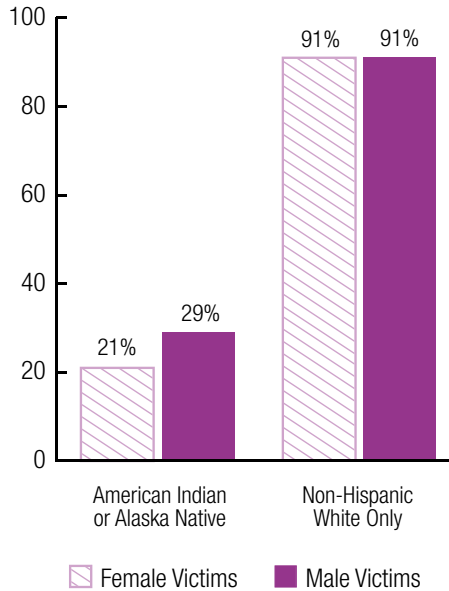
Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.5.

higher than the previous NISVS estimates of 26.9 percent and 27.5 percent. Among the American Indian and Alaska Native women who have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, almost all (96 percent) have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator and 21 percent have experienced sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator.

Among American Indian and Alaska Native men, more than 1 in 4 (27.5 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. More than 1 in 10 (10.8 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration. Among the American Indian and Alaska Native men who have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime, almost all (89 percent) have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator and 29 percent have experienced sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator.

**Figure 2.3 Intraracial Sexual Violence: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

Percentage of victims experiencing sexual violence by an intraracial perpetrator



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.5.

Past-year estimates for American Indian and Alaska Native people showed that more than 1 in 7 women (14.4 percent) and more than 1 in 11 men (9.9 percent) have experienced sexual violence in the past year. More than 1 in 22 women (4.6 percent) and more than 1 in 44 men (2.3 percent) have experienced sexual violence with penetration. More than 120,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women and men have experienced sexual violence with penetration at least once in the past year. This implies that the annual number of victimizations is at least 120,000 — an estimate that is 18 to 21 times as high as the NCVS estimates of 5,900 to 6,956 rapes and sexual assaults per year.

These new estimates provide a comprehensive description of the sexual violence experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. Results clearly show high prevalence rates for both women and men. More than half of American Indian and Alaska Native women and more than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.





# Chapter 3.

## Physical Violence by Intimate Partners

National estimates of physical violence by intimate partners against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men are available from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS).

The NCVS examined simple and aggravated assaults committed by intimate partners and family members (Greenfeld and Smith, 1999; Perry, 2004). Simple assaults are attacks and attempted attacks without weapons and without serious injury, whereas aggravated assaults are attacks and attempted attacks with weapons or with serious injury. Using NCVS data from 1992 to 2001, Perry (2004) found that the average annual rate for American Indian and Alaska Native people age 12 or older was 25 per 1,000 for aggravated assaults and 61 per 1,000 for simple assaults. Fourteen percent of aggravated assaults and 25 percent of simple assaults were committed by intimate partners and family members (the remainder were committed by acquaintances and strangers). These NCVS estimates showed that the average annual rates for victimizations committed by intimate partners and family members were 3.5 per 1,000 for aggravated assaults and 15.3 per 1,000 for simple assaults. Similar (but slightly lower) numbers had been previously reported by Greenfeld and Smith (1999), who had used NCVS data from 1992 to 1996. Their NCVS estimates showed that the average annual rates for victimizations committed by intimates and family members were 2.5 per 1,000 for aggravated assaults and 13.3 per 1,000 for simple assaults.

### Key Findings

Among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 55.5 percent have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime, and 8.6 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native men, 43.2 percent have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime and 5.6 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims, 90 percent of women and 85 percent of men have experienced physical violence by an interracial intimate partner.

The NVAWS asked women and men whether an intimate partner had thrown something at them that could hurt; pushed, grabbed or shoved them; pulled their hair; slapped or hit them; kicked or bit them; choked or attempted to drown them; hit them with some object; beat them up; threatened them with a knife or other weapon; used a gun on them; or used a knife or other weapon on them. Intimate partners included current and former spouses, same-sex and opposite-sex cohabitating partners, and dates. Results showed that 30.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 11.4 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men had experienced a physical assault by

an intimate partner in their lifetime (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000a). Differences across racial groups were not statistically significant, but sample sizes were small (88 women and 105 men).

Similar questions were included in the NISVS. Respondents were asked whether any of their current or former romantic or sexual partners had ever slapped them, pushed or shoved them, hurt them by pulling their hair, hit them with a fist or something hard, kicked them, slammed them against something, tried to hurt them by choking or suffocating them, beaten them, burned them on purpose, or used a knife or gun on them. The 2010 results from the general population sample showed that 45.9 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women (an estimated 399,000) and 45.3 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native men (an estimated 365,000) had experienced physical violence by an intimate partner (Black et al., 2011). The 2011

results showed that 51.7 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women (an estimated 424,000) and 43.0 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native men (an estimated 355,000) had experienced physical violence by an intimate partner (Breiding et al., 2014). Past-year estimates were not provided.

This chapter focuses on physical violence by intimate partners and does not include other forms of violence by intimate partners (such as sexual violence or stalking). With the NISVS data, it is not always possible to know with certainty whether sexual violence and stalking incidents were committed by intimate partners or by non-intimate partners (for additional details, see Rosay's 2015 technical report, chapters 19 and 26). As a result, the analysis below focuses on physical violence only. Both lifetime and past-year estimates are provided.

### Definition of NIJ Measures of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners

Physical violence by intimate partners includes (a) being slapped, pushed or shoved, and (b) severe physical violence. Severe physical violence includes being hit with a fist or something hard, being kicked, being hurt by having your hair pulled, being slammed against something, being hurt by being choked or suffocated, being beaten, being burned on purpose, or having a knife or gun used on you. Intimate partners include current and former romantic or sexual partners. This includes spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, and people the respondents were dating, seeing, or hooking up with.

### Differences Between CDC and NIJ Measures of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners

Other than differences in data cleaning and data analysis, there are no differences between the CDC and the NIJ measures of physical violence by intimate partners. However, it is important to note that the NIJ measures do not include stalking, sexual violence, psychological aggression, or the control of reproductive and sexual health (these, along with physical violence, are all included in CDC's measure of violence by intimate partners). Stalking and sexual violence were excluded from NIJ's measures because "it was not always possible to assess the age or relationship at the time specific types of violent behavior occurred" (Black et al., 2011:85). Psychological aggression and the control of reproductive or sexual health were excluded to focus on physical violence. Additional details are available in Rosay's (2015) technical report (see chapters 19 and 26).

### Prevalence of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Women

Lifetime and past-year estimates of physical violence against women are presented in table 3.1.

More than 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native women (55.5 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime:

- 52.2 percent have been slapped, pushed, or shoved by intimate partners.
- 42.4 percent have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners.

Overall, more than 1 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 12 American Indian and Alaska Native women (8.6 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in the past year:

- 8.0 percent have been slapped, pushed, or shoved by intimate partners.
- 2.8 percent have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners.

Overall, more than 155,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are —

- 1.6 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by intimate partners ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.6 times as likely to have been slapped, pushed, or shoved by intimate partners ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.7 times as likely to have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners ( $p < .05$ ).

Past-year differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

**Table 3.1 Weighted Estimates of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Women**

Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	52.2%	32.3%	1.6
Severe Physical Violence	42.4%	24.8%	1.7
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	8.0%	3.6%	NS
Severe Physical Violence	2.8%	2.6%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.6.

### Prevalence of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Men

Lifetime and past-year estimates of physical violence against men are presented in table 3.2.

More than 1 in 3 American Indian and Alaska Native men (43.2 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime:

- 36.5 percent have been slapped, pushed, or shoved by intimate partners.
- 25.2 percent have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners.

Overall, more than 745,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 18 American Indian and Alaska Native men (5.6 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in the past year:

- 5.4 percent have been slapped, pushed, or shoved by intimate partners.

- 4.2 percent have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners.

Overall, more than 95,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are —

- 1.4 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by intimate partners ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.7 times as likely to have experienced severe physical violence by intimate partners ( $p < .05$ ).

Other differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

### Lifetime Forms of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners

Table 3.3 provides details on the types of physical violence that were experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native victims in their lifetime.

**Table 3.2 Weighted Estimates of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Men**

Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	36.5%	28.0%	NS
Severe Physical Violence	25.2%	14.5%	1.7
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	5.4%	4.2%	NS
Severe Physical Violence	4.2%	1.8%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.7.

Among female victims, the most common forms of physical violence included being pushed or shoved (experienced by 83.2 percent of victims) and being slapped, slammed against something, and hit with a fist or something hard (all experienced by more than half of victims). Almost 1 in 2 female victims were beaten. More than 1 in 3 female victims were hurt by being choked or suffocated, and more than 1 in 4 were kicked, were hurt by having their hair pulled, and had a knife or gun used on them. Almost 1 in 10 female victims were burned on purpose.

Among male victims, the most common forms of physical violence included being slapped (experienced by 66.4

percent of victims), being pushed or shoved (experienced by 64.0 percent of victims), and being hit with a fist or something hard (experienced by 43.9 percent of victims). More than 1 in 5 male victims were kicked, and more than 1 in 6 were hurt by having their hair pulled, were slammed against something, and were beaten. More than 1 in 9 male victims had a knife or gun used on them.

Relative to female victims, male victims were less likely to have been slammed against something, to have been hurt by being choked or suffocated, to have been beaten, or to have been burned on purpose (differences across gender groups are statistically significant,  $p < .05$ ; results not shown).

**Table 3.3 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
Slapped	59.8%	66.4%
Pushed or shoved	83.2%	64.0%
Hit with a fist or something hard	53.6%	43.9%
Kicked	28.3%	22.0%
Hurt by having hair pulled	27.3%	18.6%
Slammed against something	53.8%	18.0%
Hurt by being choked or suffocated	37.6%	6.3%
Beaten	45.9%	17.5%
Burned on purpose	9.1%	0.2%
Had a knife or gun used on them	27.1%	11.3%

Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.8.

### Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 provide information about the percentage of victims who have experienced physical violence in their lifetime by interracial and intraracial intimate partners. Interracial intimate partners are of a different race and ethnicity than the victim, while intraracial intimate partners are of the same race and ethnicity as the victim. All differences across racial and ethnic groups are statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ).

American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced physical violence by an interracial intimate partner:

- Female victims are 5.0 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by an interracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (90 percent versus 18 percent).

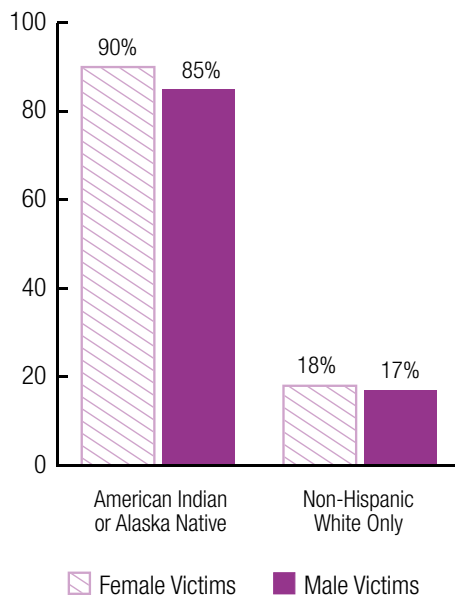
- Male victims are 5.0 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by an interracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (85 percent versus 17 percent).

Conversely, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced physical violence by an intraracial intimate partner:

- Female victims are 0.2 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by an intraracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (18 percent versus 89 percent).
- Male victims are 0.2 times as likely to have experienced physical violence by an intraracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (21 percent versus 90 percent).

**Figure 3.1 Interracial Physical Violence by Intimate Partners: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

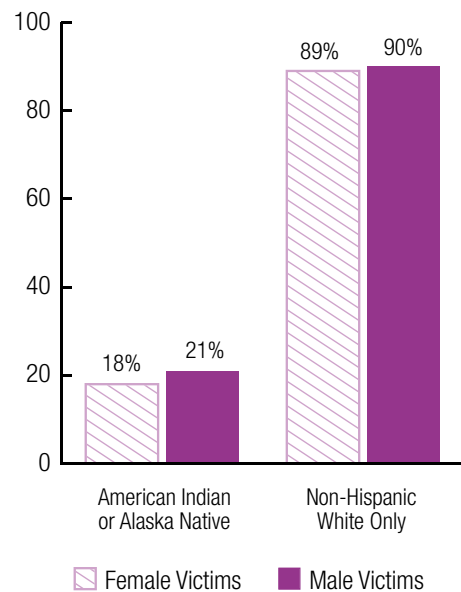
Percentage of victims experiencing physical violence by an interracial intimate partner



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.9.

**Figure 3.2 Intraracial Physical Violence by Intimate Partners: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

Percentage of victims experiencing physical violence by an intraracial intimate partner



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.9.

## Summary

Results showed that 55.5 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 43.2 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. These rates are significantly higher than the rates for non-Hispanic White-only women and men. They are similar to the previously reported NISVS rates and greater than the NVAWS rates. Past-year estimates showed that 8.6 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 5.6 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. These rates are higher than the rates for non-Hispanic White-only women and men, but not significantly so ( $p > .05$ ). Not surprisingly, they are substantially greater than the NCVS rates.

Four behaviors were experienced by at least half of American Indian and Alaska Native female victims. These included being slapped, pushed or shoved, hit with a fist or something hard, and slammed against something. The behavior that was experienced by the least percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native female victims was being burned on purpose — but almost 1 in 10

experienced this form of physical violence. In addition, American Indian and Alaska Native female victims were significantly more likely to have been burned on purpose than American Indian and Alaska Native male victims ( $p < .05$ ). Two behaviors were experienced by at least half of American Indian and Alaska Native male victims — being slapped and being pushed or shoved.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only victims, American Indian and Alaska Native victims (both male and female) are significantly more likely to have experienced physical violence by an interracial perpetrator. Conversely, they are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced physical violence by an intraracial perpetrator.

It is important to emphasize that not all forms of physical violence are included. In addition, physical violence by non-intimate partners is not included. Nonetheless, estimates show that approximately half of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men have experienced physical violence by intimate partners. This is significantly more prevalent for American Indian and Alaska Native women and men than for non-Hispanic White-only women and men.





# Chapter 4.

## Stalking

Stalking is generally defined as a course of conduct (i.e., multiple stalking behaviors) that would reasonably cause fear. To experience stalking, victims must experience multiple stalking behaviors (i.e., at least two different stalking behaviors or the same stalking behavior at least twice). In addition, the course of conduct must reasonably cause fear. National estimates of stalking experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men are available from the Supplemental Victimization Survey (SVS), the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), and the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS). Each estimate includes a different set of stalking behaviors and different measures of fear.

The SVS was conducted in 2006 as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Stalking behaviors included instances when someone, male or female (not including bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people), ever frightened, concerned, angered, or annoyed the respondent by making unwanted phone calls or leaving messages; sending unsolicited or unwanted letters, emails, or other forms of written correspondence or communication; following or spying on the respondent; waiting outside or inside places such as the respondent's home, school, workplace, or recreation place; showing up at places where the respondent was, even though he or she had no business being there; leaving unwanted items, presents, or flowers; and posting information or spreading rumors about the respondent on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth. To be counted as victims of stalking, respondents had to experience "at least one of these behaviors on at least two separate occasions" and "must have feared for their safety or that of a family member [...] or have experienced additional threatening behaviors that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear" (Baum et al., 2009:1). Results showed that 2.2

### Key Findings

Among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 48.8 percent have experienced stalking in their lifetime and 11.6 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native men, 18.6 percent have experienced stalking in their lifetime and 3.8 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims, 89 percent of women and 91 percent of men have experienced stalking by an interracial perpetrator.

percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men had experienced stalking in the past year (but results were based on 10 or fewer sample cases; Catalano, 2012).

The NVAWS respondents were asked whether anyone, male or female (not including bill collectors, telephone solicitors, or other sales people), ever followed or spied on them; sent them unsolicited letters or written correspondence; made unsolicited phone calls to them; stood outside their home, school, or workplace; showed up at places they were, even though he or she had no business being there; left unwanted items for them to find; tried to communicate in other ways against their will; or vandalized their property or destroyed something they loved. Respondents were counted as stalking victims if they reported that someone had done these things to them on more than one occasion and that they were very frightened or feared bodily harm. Results showed that 4.8 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men and 17.0 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women had

experienced stalking in their lifetime (Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998). When removing the requirement for victims to be very frightened or fear bodily harm, the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native women who had experienced stalking in their lifetime increases to 27.3 percent (Dietz and Martin, 2007). When focusing on stalking by intimate partners, 10.2 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women had experienced stalking in their lifetime (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000a).

The NISVS measured similar stalking behaviors. Respondents were asked whether anyone, other than bill collectors, telephone solicitors, and other sales people, had ever made unwanted phone calls to them or left them messages; sent them unwanted emails or messages; left them unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watched or followed them from a distance or spied on them; approached them or showed up in places when not wanted; left strange or potentially threatening items for them to find; or sneaked into their home or car and did things to scare them. Respondents were then counted as stalking victims if they experienced multiple stalking behaviors and felt very fearful or believed that they, or someone close to them, would be harmed or

killed. The 2010 NISVS results from the general population sample showed that 22.7 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women (approximately 197,000) had experienced stalking in their lifetime (Black et al., 2011). The 2011 NISVS results showed that 24.5 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women had experienced stalking in their lifetime (Breiding et al., 2014).

Because of low sample sizes, the previous research was limited and was often not able to produce past-year estimates or estimates for American Indian and Alaska Native men. The analysis in this section uses a sample of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men that is larger than previously used. In addition, it uses a less conservative definition of stalking than used in the original NVAWS and NISVS analyses. Those analyses required respondents to be very frightened, to fear bodily harm, or to believe that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed. This analysis uses a requirement similar to the one used in the SVS analyses. To be counted as victims of stalking, respondents had to report multiple stalking behaviors and had to report feeling fear (any level) or experiencing behaviors that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

### Definition of NIJ Measures of Stalking

Respondents experienced stalking in their lifetime when they experienced a course of conduct (multiple stalking behaviors) that would reasonably cause fear. The 2010 NISVS includes seven different stalking behaviors. Respondents were asked whether someone had made unwanted phone calls to them or left them messages; sent them unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through websites like MySpace or Facebook; left them unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watched or followed them from a distance, or spied on them with a listening device, camera, or GPS; approached them or showed up in places, such as their home, workplace, or school when unwanted; left strange or potentially threatening items for them to find; and sneaked into their home or car and did things to scare them. Victims of stalking experienced these stalking behaviors multiple times (i.e., the same stalking behavior multiple times or multiple types of stalking behaviors). In addition, they experienced fear. Respondents were asked whether the perpetrator had ever caused them to be fearful; had ever damaged their personal property or belongings, such as in their home or car; had ever threatened them with physical harm; or had ever made them believe that they or someone close to them would be seriously harmed or killed. Respondents experienced stalking in the past year if their lifetime stalking experience extended into the past year (i.e., if any of the stalking behaviors occurred in the past year).

### Differences Between CDC and NIJ Measures of Stalking

The NIJ measure of stalking includes the same seven stalking behaviors that were included in the CDC measure. However, contrary to the CDC measure, the NIJ measure does not require respondents to feel very fearful or to believe that they, or someone close to them, would be harmed or killed. Instead, the NIJ measure requires respondents to report that (a) they felt fear (any level of fear, from a little fearful to very fearful); (b) the perpetrator damaged their personal property or belongings, such as in their home or car; (c) the perpetrator made threats to physically harm them; or (d) they believed that they, or someone close to them, would be seriously harmed or killed. Under any of these conditions, the perpetrator’s course of conduct would meet the definition of stalking because it would reasonably cause fear. Additional details are available in Rosay’s (2015) technical report (see chapters 19 and 26).

### Prevalence of Stalking

Prevalence estimates for lifetime and past-year experiences of stalking are presented in table 4.1. Almost 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native women (48.8 percent) have experienced stalking in their lifetime, and 1 in 9 (11.6 percent) have experienced stalking in the past year. More than 1 in 6 American Indian and Alaska Native men (18.6 percent) have experienced stalking in their lifetime, and 1 in 27 (3.8 percent) have experienced stalking in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.8 times as likely to have experienced stalking in their lifetime ( $p < .05$ ). Other differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

Overall, more than 895,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced stalking in their lifetime and more than 210,000 have experienced stalking in the past year. More than 320,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced stalking in their lifetime and more than 65,000 have experienced stalking in the past year.

Table 4.2 provides additional details on the stalking behaviors that were experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native victims of lifetime stalking. Non-victims are not included in

**Table 4.1 Weighted Estimates of Stalking**

Stalking	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Women</b>			
Lifetime Estimate	48.8%	26.8%	1.8
Past-Year Estimate	11.6%	7.0%	NS
<b>Men</b>			
Lifetime Estimate	18.6%	13.4%	NS
Past-Year Estimate	3.8%	3.7%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.10.

this table. The most common stalking behaviors, experienced by more than half of American Indian and Alaska Native victims, were receiving unwanted phone calls and being approached at home, work, or school. Differences across gender groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ; results not shown).

### Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 provide information about the percentage of victims who have experienced stalking in their lifetime by interracial and intraracial perpetrators. Interracial perpetrators are of a different race and ethnicity than the victim, while intraracial perpetrators are of the same race and ethnicity as the victim. All differences across racial and ethnic groups are statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ).

American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced stalking by an interracial perpetrator:

- Female victims are 3.4 times as likely to have experienced stalking by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (89 percent versus 26 percent).
- Male victims are 4.6 times as likely to have experienced stalking by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (91 percent versus 20 percent).

Conversely, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced stalking by an intraracial perpetrator:

- Female victims are 0.3 times as likely to have experienced stalking by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (30 percent versus 87 percent).
- Male victims are 0.3 times as likely to have experienced stalking by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (23 percent versus 90 percent).

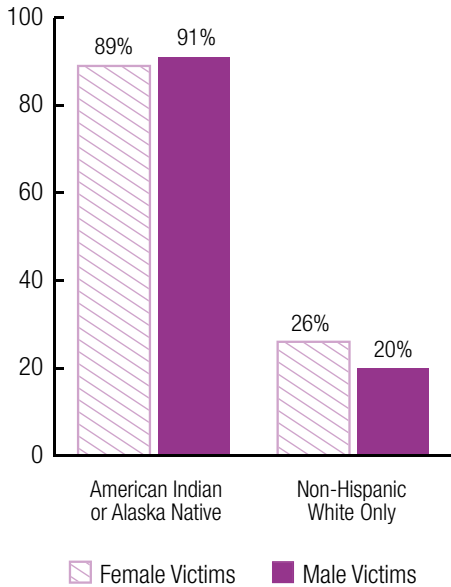
**Table 4.2 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Stalking Behaviors Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Stalking Behaviors Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
Received unwanted phone calls	82.1%	75.3%
Received unwanted emails or messages	19.0%	13.7%
Received unwanted cards, flowers, or gifts	35.0%	12.7%
Was watched or followed from a distance	29.1%	37.6%
Was approached at home, work, or school	53.6%	61.0%
Found strange or threatening items	10.8%	4.4%
Had home or car intruded	27.6%	23.2%

Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of stalking. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.11.

**Figure 4.1 Interracial Stalking: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

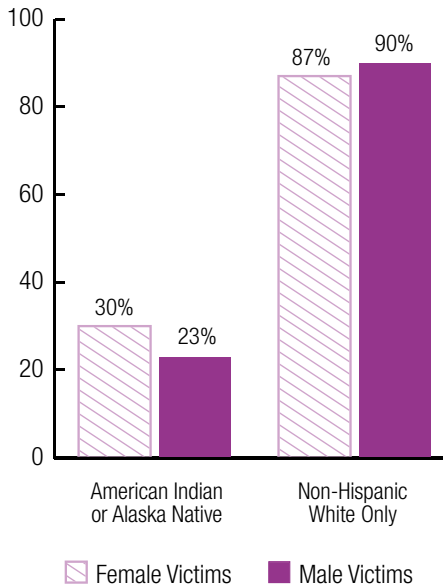
Percentage of victims experiencing stalking by an interracial perpetrator



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of stalking. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.12.

**Figure 4.2 Intraracial Stalking: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**

Percentage of victims experiencing stalking by an intraracial perpetrator



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of stalking. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.12.

**Summary**

Almost half of American Indian and Alaska Native women (48.8 percent) have experienced stalking in their lifetime. American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.8 times more likely to have experienced stalking in their lifetime than non-Hispanic White-only women. Almost 1 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native men (18.6 percent) have experienced stalking in their lifetime. These estimates far exceed the previous lifetime NVAWS estimates of 17.0 percent (with fear) to 27.3 percent (with or without fear) for American Indian and Alaska Native women and 4.8 percent (with fear) for American Indian and Alaska Native men. They also far exceed the previous lifetime NISVS estimates of 22.7 percent (in 2010) and 24.5 percent (in 2011) for American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Results also showed that 11.6 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 3.8 percent of American Indian

and Alaska Native men have experienced stalking in the past year. This, again, far exceeds previous estimates. The SVS estimates showed that 2.2 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men had experienced stalking in the past year.

As found in prior research, the most common stalking behaviors experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men were receiving unwanted phone calls and being approached at home, work, or school. American Indian and Alaska Native victims of stalking are significantly more likely to have experienced stalking by an interracial perpetrator and are significantly less likely to have experienced stalking by an intraracial perpetrator than non-Hispanic White-only victims of stalking.

These estimates provide a comprehensive description of the stalking experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. They show that stalking against American

Indian and Alaska Native women and men is far more prevalent than previously reported (even by researchers who did not require respondents to feel any level of fear). Current estimates are higher, in part, because a lower threshold was used to determine whether a perpetrator's course of conduct

would reasonably cause fear. It is also important to emphasize that the new estimates still have important limitations. In particular, the survey did not measure all possible stalking behaviors or all possible ways that perpetrators cause fear or commit behaviors that would reasonably cause fear.

# Chapter 5.

## Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners

There is significant evidence that psychological aggression is a strong predictor of negative health outcomes in the general population (e.g., Coker et al., 2000, 2002; Lawrence et al., 2009). Psychological aggression is also strongly associated with other forms of violence (e.g., Hamby and Sugarman, 1999; Follingstad et al., 1990). Remarkably, very few national estimates of psychological aggression are available.

The only survey to provide national estimates of psychological aggression against American Indian and Alaska Native people is the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS). The analysis of the 2010 data from the general population sample did not provide estimates specifically for American Indian and Alaska Native women or men. The 2011 survey only provided lifetime estimates. Psychological aggression included expressive aggression and coercive control. Results showed that 63.8 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native women (approximately 523,000) had experienced expressive aggression and coercive control in their lifetime, and 47.2 percent of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native men (approximately 368,000) had experienced expressive aggression and coercive control in their lifetime.

Much remains to be known about the psychological aggression experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. The analysis in this chapter uses a larger sample than previously used to examine expressive aggression and coercive control experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and

### Key Findings

Among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 66.4 percent have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 25.5 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native men, 73.0 percent have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 27.3 percent have experienced it in the past year. Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims, 91 percent of women and 88 percent of men have experienced psychological aggression by an interracial intimate partner.

men. It also uses a more comprehensive measure of psychological aggression than previously used. This measure of psychological aggression includes the control of reproductive or sexual health. This chapter provides a thorough analysis of psychological aggression experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men.

### Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Women

Lifetime and past-year estimates of psychological aggression by intimate partners against women are presented in table 5.1.

### Definition of NIJ Measures of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners

Psychological aggression by intimate partners includes expressive aggression, coercive control, and the control of reproductive or sexual health. Expressive aggression includes instances when perpetrators acted very angry towards the victim in a way that seemed dangerous; told the victim that s/he was a loser, a failure, or not good enough; called the victim names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid; insulted, humiliated, or made fun of the victim in front of others; and told the victim that no one else would want him or her. Coercive control includes instances when perpetrators tried to keep the victim from seeing or talking to her/his family or friends; made decisions for the victim that should have been hers/his to make, such as the clothes s/he wears, things s/he eats, or the friends s/he has; kept track of the victim by demanding to know where s/he was and what s/he was doing; made threats to physically harm the victim; threatened to hurt themselves or commit suicide when they were upset with the victim; threatened to hurt a pet or to take a pet away from the victim; threatened to hurt someone the victim loves; hurt someone the victim loves; threatened to take the victim's children away; kept the victim from leaving the house when s/he wanted to go; kept the victim from having money for her/his own use; destroyed something that was important to the victim; and said things like "if I can't have you, then no one can." The control of reproductive or sexual health includes instances when perpetrators tried to stop the victim from using birth control and instances when perpetrators refused to use a condom when the victim wanted them to use one. In addition, the control of reproductive or sexual health includes instances when male perpetrators tried to get a female victim pregnant when she did not want to become pregnant and instances when female perpetrators tried to get pregnant when a male victim did not want them to get pregnant.

### Differences Between CDC and NIJ Measures of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners

NIJ's measure of psychological aggression by intimate partners includes (a) expressive aggression, (b) coercive control, and (c) the control of reproductive or sexual health. There are no differences between NIJ's and CDC's measures of expressive aggression, coercive control, and the control of reproductive or sexual health (other than differences in data cleaning and data analysis). The only difference is that the control of reproductive or sexual health is included in NIJ's measure of psychological aggression. It is not included in CDC's measure of psychological aggression. Instead, it is included separately as an indicator of violence by intimate partners (along with physical violence, stalking, sexual violence, and psychological aggression). Additional details are available in Rosay's (2015) technical report (see chapters 19 and 26).



More than 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native women (66.4 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime:

- 56.9 percent have experienced expressive aggression.
- 61.5 percent have experienced coercive control.
- 10.6 percent have experienced the control of reproductive or sexual health.

Overall, more than 1.2 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native women (25.5 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in the past year:

- 20.8 percent have experienced expressive aggression.
- 20.3 percent have experienced coercive control.
- 4.0 percent have experienced the control of reproductive or sexual health.

Overall, more than 465,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are —

- 1.3 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime and 1.6 times as likely to have experienced it in the past year ( $p < .05$ ).

**Table 5.1 Weighted Estimates of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Women**

Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Expressive Aggression	56.9%	44.2%	1.3
Coercive Control	61.5%	42.7%	1.4
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	10.6%	8.0%	NS
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Expressive Aggression	20.8%	11.6%	1.8
Coercive Control	20.3%	11.8%	1.7
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	4.0%	1.3%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.13.

- 1.3 times as likely to have experienced expressive aggression in their lifetime and 1.8 times as likely to have experienced it in the past year ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.4 times as likely to have experienced coercive control in their lifetime and 1.7 times as likely to have experienced it in the past year ( $p < .05$ ).

Differences across racial and ethnic groups for the control of reproductive or sexual health are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

### Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Men

Lifetime and past-year estimates of psychological aggression by intimate partners against men are presented in table 5.2.

More than 1 in 2 American Indian and Alaska Native men (73.0 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime:

- 43.6 percent have experienced expressive aggression.
- 67.4 percent have experienced coercive control.
- 19.9 percent have experienced the control of reproductive or sexual health.

Overall, more than 1.2 million American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native men (27.3 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in the past year:

- 12.1 percent have experienced expressive aggression.
- 21.7 percent have experienced coercive control.

**Table 5.2 Weighted Estimates of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Men**

Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Expressive Aggression	43.6%	35.3%	NS
Coercive Control	67.4%	44.4%	1.5
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	19.9%	10.0%	2.0
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Expressive Aggression	12.1%	9.5%	NS
Coercive Control	21.7%	15.3%	NS
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	6.7%	1.1%	6.1

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.14.

- 6.7 percent have experienced the control of reproductive or sexual health.

Overall, more than 470,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are —

- 1.4 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.5 times as likely to have experienced coercive control in their lifetime ( $p < .05$ ).
- 2.0 times as likely to have experienced the control of reproductive or sexual health in their lifetime and 6.1 times as likely to have experienced it in the past year ( $p < .05$ ).

All other differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ). Differences between American Indian and Alaska Native women and men are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ; see the appendix).

### Lifetime Forms of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners

Table 5.3 provides additional details on the behaviors that were experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who had experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime.

More than half of American Indian and Alaska Native female lifetime victims experienced very angry actions that seemed dangerous (68.2 percent); were told they were losers, failures, or not good enough (53.6 percent); were called names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid (55.8 percent); were insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others (52.2 percent); were kept from seeing or talking to family or friends (55.2 percent); had decisions made for them that should have been theirs to make (50.2 percent); and were tracked by being asked about their locations and actions (62.6 percent). Only one behavior was experienced by more than half of American Indian and Alaska Native male lifetime victims: 62.0 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native male lifetime victims were tracked by being asked about their locations and actions.

**Table 5.3 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
<b>Expressive Aggression</b>		
Experienced very angry actions that seemed dangerous	68.2%	28.0%
Told they were losers, failures, or not good enough	53.6%	28.6%
Called names like ugly, fat, crazy, and stupid	55.8%	35.6%
Insulted, humiliated, or made fun of	52.2%	26.2%
Told that no one else would want them	39.8%	13.9%

**Table 5.3 Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims (continued)**

Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
<b>Coercive Control</b>		
Kept from seeing or talking to family or friends	55.2%	26.6%
Had decisions made for them that should have been theirs to make	50.2%	29.9%
Was tracked by being asked about locations and actions	62.6%	62.0%
Threatened with being physically harmed	47.8%	22.0%
Threatened with perpetrators hurting themselves when upset	38.2%	24.1%
Threatened with having pets hurt or taken away	16.8%	2.4%
Threatened with having loved ones hurt	21.4%	2.6%
Had loved ones who were hurt	17.9%	4.8%
Threatened with having children taken away	40.0%	25.1%
Kept from leaving the house when they wanted to go	43.5%	16.1%
Kept from having their own money to use	30.6%	12.5%
Had something that was important to them destroyed	40.8%	28.4%
Told things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"	40.0%	18.5%
<b>Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health</b>		
Experienced unwanted pregnancy attempts	7.7%	21.7%
Experienced refusals to use condoms	14.2%	16.5%

Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.15.

Most differences across gender groups were statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ; results not shown). American Indian and Alaska Native female victims were significantly more likely than American Indian and Alaska Native male victims to experience all forms of expressive aggression, except being called names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid. American Indian and Alaska Native female victims were significantly more likely than American Indian and Alaska Native male victims to experience 9 of the 13 forms of coercive control (all except being tracked by being asked about locations and actions, being threatened by perpetrators hurting themselves, being threatened with having children taken away, and having something important destroyed). American Indian and Alaska Native male victims were significantly more likely than American Indian and Alaska Native female victims to experience unwanted pregnancy attempts.

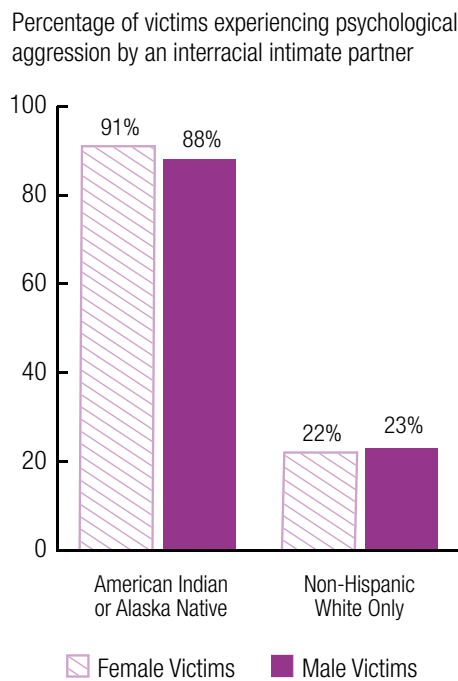
### Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 provide information about the percentage of victims who have experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime by interracial and intraracial intimate partners. Interracial intimate partners are of a different race and ethnicity than the victim, and intraracial intimate partners are of the same race and ethnicity as the victim. All differences across racial and ethnic groups are statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ).

American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced psychological aggression by an interracial intimate partner:

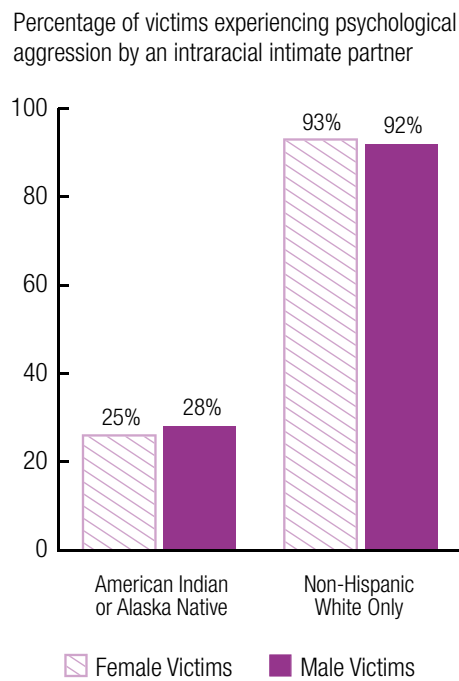
- Female victims are 4.1 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by an

**Figure 5.1 Interracial Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.16.

**Figure 5.2 Intraracial Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.16.

interracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (91 percent versus 22 percent).

- Male victims are 3.8 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by an interracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (88 percent versus 23 percent).

Conversely, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced psychological aggression by an intraracial intimate partner:

- Female victims are 0.3 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by an intraracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (25 percent versus 93 percent).
- Male victims are 0.3 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by an intraracial intimate partner as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (28 percent versus 92 percent).

### Summary

Almost 7 in 10 American Indian and Alaska Native women (66.4 percent) and more than 7 in 10 American Indian and Alaska Native men (73.0 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime. It is important to emphasize that not all forms of psychological aggression are included, and psychological aggression by non-intimate partners is not included. Differences between men and women are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

The estimate for American Indian and Alaska Native women is similar to the 2011 NISVS estimate of 63.8 percent (Breiding et al., 2014), but the estimate for American Indian and Alaska Native men is substantially and significantly higher than the 2011 NISVS estimate of 47.2 percent ( $p < .05$ ). This difference is not due to including the control of reproductive and sexual health. Even when the control of reproductive and sexual health is excluded, the lifetime estimate for psychological

aggression by intimate partners against American Indian and Alaska Native men (72.9 percent) remains substantially and significantly higher (95% CI = 65.6% to 80.3%).

For both men and women, the most common category of psychological aggression is coercive control. Coercive control was experienced by more than half of American Indian and Alaska Native women (61.5 percent) and men (67.4 percent). Differences between men and women are not statistically significant for any category of psychological aggression ( $p > .05$ ). The most common form of coercive control, for both American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, included a perpetrator keeping track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing.

More than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native women (25.5 percent) and more than 1 in 4 American Indian and Alaska Native men (27.3 percent) have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in the past year. As with lifetime experiences, differences across gender groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.3 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime, and 1.6 times as likely to have experienced it in the past year. Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are 1.4 times as likely to have experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners in their lifetime (past-year differences are not statistically significant,  $p > .05$ ).

American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely to have experienced psychological aggression by interracial intimate partners and significantly less likely to have experienced psychological aggression by intraracial intimate partners than non-Hispanic White-only victims. This is true for both female and male victims.

# Chapter 6.

## Summary and Impact of Violence

This report examined the prevalence of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men, using a large nationally representative sample from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS). More specifically, it provided estimates of sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. It also provided estimates of interracial and intraracial victimizations. The sample and estimates are summarized in this chapter. In addition, this chapter examines the impact of violence. Prior research has shown that the impact of violence is greater among American Indian and Alaska Native populations than among other populations (e.g., Greenfeld and Smith, 1999; Bachman et al., 2010; Garcia and Rivera, 2014).

### National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

The NISVS was launched in 2010 by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, with the support of the National Institute of Justice and the Department of Defense. This survey provides detailed information about sexual violence, physical violence by an intimate partner, stalking, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

The analysis in this report used data from two of the samples that were included in the 2010 NISVS — the general population sample and the American Indian and Alaska Native oversample. These two samples provide information from 2,473 women and 1,505 men who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native, alone or in combination with another racial group. Most women (83 percent) and most men (79 percent) were affiliated or enrolled with a tribe or village. More

than half of both women and men (54 percent) had lived within reservation boundaries or in an Alaska Native village in the past year.

It is important to again emphasize that all estimates in this report have important limitations. The estimates provide information about the number of people that have been victimized. They do not provide information about the number of times that people have been victimized. In addition, the survey did not measure all forms of victimization. The landline telephone samples excluded women and men who were not living in private residences (such as those living in domestic violence shelters). Victimization estimates may be impacted by recall errors and by the continuing stigma associated with disclosure. Nonetheless, the survey has important strengths. It uses behaviorally specific questions to provide a comprehensive assessment of sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. The analysis is based on a large, nationally representative sample of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men.

### Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women

Four different forms of violence were examined — sexual violence, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and psychological aggression by intimate partners. A summary of the lifetime and past-year estimates for these forms of violence against women is presented in table 6.1.

Results show that more than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime. This includes 56.1 percent who have experienced sexual violence, 55.5 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, 48.8

percent who have experienced stalking, and 66.4 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Overall, more than 1.5 million American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in their lifetime.

Results also show that more than 1 in 3 American Indian and Alaska Native women (39.8 percent) have experienced violence in the past year. This includes 14.4 percent who have experienced sexual violence, 8.6 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, 11.6 percent who have experienced stalking, and 25.5 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Overall, more than 730,000 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence in the past year.

The lifetime and past-year victimization rates are significantly higher for American Indian and Alaska Native women than for non-Hispanic White-only women. Relative to non-Hispanic White-only women, American Indian and Alaska Native women are 1.2 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime and are 1.7 times as likely to have experienced violence in the past year ( $p < .05$ ).

### Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Men

American Indian and Alaska Native men also have high victimization rates. The lifetime and past-year estimates of violence against men are presented in table 6.2.

More than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native men (81.6 percent) have experienced violence in their

**Table 6.1 Weighted Estimates of Violence Against Women**

Violence Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Any Lifetime Violence</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>71.0%</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Sexual Violence	56.1%	49.7%	NS
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	55.5%	34.5%	1.6
Stalking	48.8%	26.8%	1.8
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	66.4%	52.0%	1.3
<b>Any Past-Year Violence</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Sexual Violence	14.4%	5.4%	NS
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	8.6%	4.1%	NS
Stalking	11.6%	7.0%	NS
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	25.5%	16.1%	1.6

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.17.



lifetime. This includes 27.5 percent who have experienced sexual violence, 43.2 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, 18.6 percent who have experienced stalking, and 73.0 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Overall, more than 1.4 million American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced violence in their lifetime.

More than 1 in 3 American Indian and Alaska Native men (34.6 percent) have experienced violence in the past year. This includes 9.9 percent who have experienced sexual violence, 5.6 percent who have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, 3.8 percent who have experienced stalking, and 27.3 percent who have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Overall, more than 595,000 American Indian and Alaska Native men have experienced violence in the past year.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only men, American Indian and Alaska Native men are 1.3 times as likely to have experienced violence in their lifetime ( $p < .05$ ). The past-year rates are not significantly different across racial and ethnic groups ( $p > .05$ ).

### Race and Ethnicity of Perpetrators

The race and ethnicity for perpetrators of violence is shown in figures 6.1 and 6.2. These figures provide information about the percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native victims who have experienced violence by a perpetrator who was American Indian or Alaska Native (intraracial) and by a perpetrator who was not American Indian or Alaska Native (interracial). Similarly, they provide information about the percentage of non-Hispanic White-only victims who have experienced violence by a

**Table 6.2 Weighted Estimates of Violence Against Men**

Violence Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
<b>Any Lifetime Violence</b>	<b>81.6%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Sexual Violence	27.5%	20.9%	NS
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	43.2%	30.5%	1.4
Stalking	18.6%	13.4%	NS
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	73.0%	52.7%	1.4
<b>Any Past-Year Violence</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>NS</b>
Sexual Violence	9.9%	3.8%	NS
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	5.6%	4.5%	NS
Stalking	3.8%	3.7%	NS
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	27.3%	19.3%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Note: Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.18.

perpetrator who was non-Hispanic White only (intraracial) and by a perpetrator who was not non-Hispanic White only (interracial).

All differences across racial and ethnic groups are statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced violence by an interracial intimate partner:

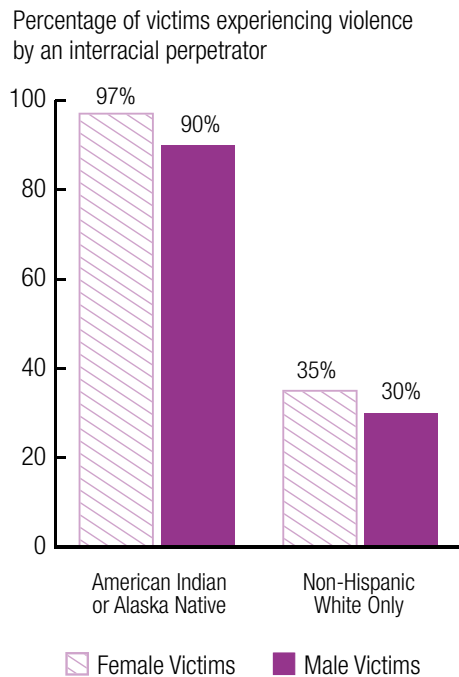
- Female victims are 2.8 times as likely to have experienced violence by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (97 percent versus 35 percent).
- Male victims are 3.0 times as likely to have experienced violence by an interracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (90 percent versus 30 percent).

Conversely, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only victims to have experienced violence by an intraracial perpetrator:

- Female victims are 0.4 times as likely to have experienced violence by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only female victims (35 percent versus 95 percent).
- Male victims are 0.4 times as likely to have experienced violence by an intraracial perpetrator as non-Hispanic White-only male victims (33 percent versus 94 percent).

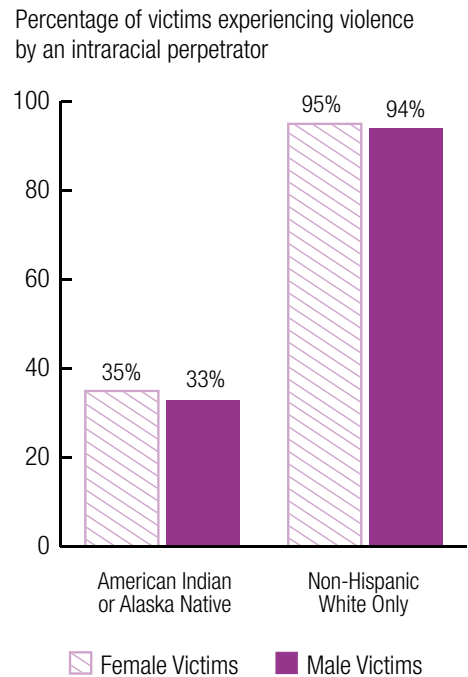
Similar results were obtained for all estimates included in this report. Relative to non-Hispanic White-only victims, American Indian and Alaska Native victims are significantly more likely to have been victimized by at

**Figure 6.1 Interracial Violence: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.19.

**Figure 6.2 Intraracial Violence: Weighted Estimates for Lifetime Victims**



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.19.

least one interracial perpetrator and are significantly less likely to have been victimized by at least one intraracial perpetrator. In part, this is likely due to the relative size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population. Nonetheless, the importance of this result should not be minimized. This result is important because the federal government has a “trust responsibility to assist tribal governments in safeguarding the lives of Indian women” (Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005). However, in the 1978 *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe* case, the Supreme Court had ruled that Indian tribes did not have criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians. Despite having high rates of interracial victimizations, Indian tribes had no authority to criminally prosecute non-Indian offenders, even for crimes committed in Indian Country. This created a jurisdictional gap that provided immunity to non-Indian offenders and compromised the safety of Indian women and men. To partially correct this problem, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 provided special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction to Indian tribes. This special jurisdiction provides Indian tribes that meet certain conditions with the ability to prosecute certain cases with non-Indian offenders. While the results on interracial and intraracial victimizations in this report

are not surprising, they provide strong support for Indian nations’ sovereign right to prosecute non-Indian offenders (see also Indian Law and Order Commission, 2013; Fortson, 2015).

### Impact of Violence

Previous research has documented the physical, psychological, and economic impacts of violence (e.g., Campbell, 2002; Coker et al., 2002; Ehrensaft et al., 2003; Black et al., 2011; Garcia and Rivera, 2014). The NISVS asked questions about the impacts of victimization. Estimates can be produced for victims who experienced physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, or sexual violence in their lifetime. (Victims who experienced psychological aggression by intimate partners but did not experience physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, or sexual violence are not included in this section.) These questions included whether victims were concerned for their safety, were physically injured, had talked to someone, needed services, and had to miss days of work or school. Tables 6.3 and 6.4 describe the impacts of violence for women and men who experienced lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, or sexual violence.

**Table 6.3 Weighted Estimates of Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Female Victims**

Impact on Female Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
Concerned for safety	66.5%	59.6%	NS
Physically injured	41.3%	27.4%	1.5
Talked to someone	92.6%	89.9%	NS
Needed services	49.0%	27.7%	1.8
Missed work/school	40.5%	21.6%	1.9

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).

Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.20.

Among American Indian and Alaska Native female victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence —

- 66.5 percent were concerned for their safety.
- 41.3 percent were physically injured.
- 92.6 percent had talked to someone about what the perpetrators did.
- 49.0 percent needed services because of what the perpetrators did.
- 40.5 percent had to miss days of work or school because of what the perpetrators did.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only female victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence, American Indian and Alaska Native female victims were —

- 1.5 times as likely to be physically injured ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.8 times as likely to need services ( $p < .05$ ).
- 1.9 times as likely to have to miss days of work or school ( $p < .05$ ).

Among American Indian and Alaska Native male victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence —

- 26.0 percent were concerned for their safety.
- 20.3 percent were physically injured.
- 74.3 percent had talked to someone about what the perpetrators did.
- 19.9 percent needed services because of what the perpetrators did.
- 9.7 percent had to miss days of work or school because of what the perpetrators did.

Differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

The specific services that were needed by female and male victims are shown in tables 6.5 and 6.6. These include whether victims needed medical care, housing services, community services, victim’s advocate services, and legal services.

**Table 6.4 Weighted Estimates of Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Male Victims**

Impact on Male Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
Concerned for safety	26.0%	23.2%	NS
Physically injured	20.3%	10.6%	NS
Talked to someone	74.3%	68.9%	NS
Needed services	19.9%	15.3%	NS
Missed work/school	9.7%	12.2%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).

Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.21.

**Table 6.5 Weighted Estimates of Services Needed by Female Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence**

Services Needed by Female Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
Medical care	38.0%	16.6%	2.3
Housing services	11.2%	4.2%	NS
Community services	4.3%	4.6%	NS
Advocacy services	8.8%	5.9%	NS
Legal services	15.8%	16.4%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.22.

**Table 6.6 Weighted Estimates of Services Needed by Male Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence**

Services Needed by Male Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only	Relative Risk
Medical care	9.3%	5.1%	NS
Housing services	0.7%	1.3%	NS
Community services	<0.1%	1.4%	<0.1
Advocacy services	3.0%	1.0%	NS
Legal services	9.0%	11.1%	NS

NS = Percentages across racial and ethnic groups are not significantly different ( $p > .05$ ).  
 Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.23.

The most common service needed by American Indian and Alaska Native female victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence was medical care (needed by 38.0 percent of victims). American Indian and Alaska Native female victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence were 2.3 times as likely to

need medical care than non-Hispanic White-only female victims ( $p < .05$ ).

The most common service needed by American Indian and Alaska Native male victims of lifetime physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence was also medical care (needed by 9.3 percent

of victims). Differences in male victims' need for medical care across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

Figure 6.3 shows the percentage of victims who needed services who were unable to get these services. Among victims who needed services, 38.2 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women and 16.9 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native men were unable to get the services they needed. Among victims who needed services, American Indian and Alaska Native women were significantly less likely to get services than non-Hispanic White-only women ( $p < .05$ ). Differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant for male victims ( $p > .05$ ).

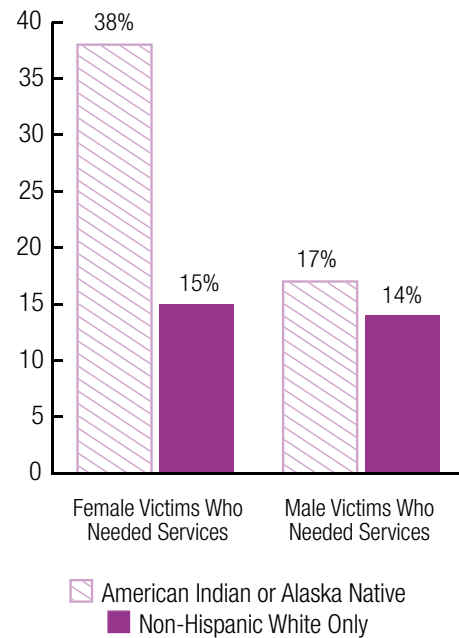
To summarize, more than 2 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native female victims reported being physically injured and almost half reported needing services. Among American Indian and Alaska Native male victims, 1 in 5 reported being physically injured and 1 in 5 reported needing services. For American Indian and Alaska Native victims, the most common needed service was medical care, followed by legal services.

Relative to non-Hispanic White-only female victims, American Indian and Alaska Native female victims were 1.5 times as likely to be physically injured, 1.8 times as likely to need services, and 2.3 times as likely to need medical care. Unfortunately, they were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White-only female victims to get the services they needed. These results are consistent with other research examining disparities in health outcomes (e.g., Greenfeld and Smith, 1999; Garcia and Rivera, 2014). They are also consistent with other research examining disparities in access to health care (Smedley et al., 2003). For male victims, these differences across racial and ethnic groups are not statistically significant ( $p > .05$ ).

These results highlight the need for additional services for American Indian and Alaska Native victims of crime — a need that has been persistently noted (e.g., Office for Victims of Crime, 2013). The results in this report should also be used to raise awareness and understanding about violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. Although the scope of this analysis on the impact of violence was limited, the results reaffirm the direction needed to restore safety in tribal homes, relationships, and communities. We must hold offenders accountable while helping survivors heal and return to safety.

**Figure 6.3 Weighted Estimates of Inability to Get Needed Services**

Percentage of victims unable to get needed services



Notes: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking and sexual violence who needed services. Confidence intervals are available in appendix table A.24.

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# Appendix.

## 95% Confidence Intervals for Weighted Estimates

Confidence intervals (CI) for all point estimates are included in this appendix. These confidence intervals show the range of plausible values for each estimate. The estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of people who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native and on a sample of people who identified themselves as non-Hispanic White only. These samples did not include all people in the population. Because statistics were calculated using samples rather than populations, the estimates have a margin of error. To provide information about this margin of error, confidence intervals were computed for each weighted estimate. These confidence intervals provide a range of likely values for the percentage of victims in the entire population of people who identify themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native and in the entire population of people who identify themselves as non-Hispanic White only.

The width of these confidence intervals provides information about the precision of each estimate. Estimates with wide confidence intervals indicate that there is much uncertainty about the extent to which the estimates accurately reflect the percentages of victims in the entire population. Confidence intervals were computed using a confidence level of 95 percent.

### Interpreting Confidence Intervals

Statistically, a confidence interval indicates that if multiple independent samples were taken and confidence intervals were computed with each sample, 95 percent of these confidence intervals would include the percentage of victims in the entire population. In practice, interpretations for confidence intervals are more straightforward. Each confidence interval (CI) has a lower bound and an upper bound (for example, CI = 15% to 25%). The straightforward way to interpret a 95-percent confidence interval of 15 percent to 25 percent is to say that we are 95-percent confident that the percentage of victims in the entire population is between 15 percent and 25 percent.

Additional details, including sample sizes and odds ratios, are available in chapter 26 of the technical documentation for the NIJ analysis of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (Rosay, 2015).

**Table A.1**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Women**

Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>26.2% to 43.9%</b>	<b>18.6% to 21.5%</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	21.0% to 38.0%	12.4% to 14.8%
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	9.9% to 23.4%	8.0% to 10.0%
Attempted Forced Penetration	6.1% to 18.3%	4.5% to 6.1%
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>42.5% to 61.7%</b>	<b>45.1% to 48.6%</b>
Sexual Coercion	15.7% to 33.2%	12.5% to 14.9%
Unwanted Sexual Contact	33.3% to 51.8%	28.9% to 32.1%
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	29.2% to 47.5%	29.3% to 32.6%
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>46.4% to 65.8%</b>	<b>48.0% to 51.4%</b>

**Table A.2**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Men**

Lifetime Sexual Violence Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>5.3% to 16.4%</b>	<b>4.3% to 5.9%</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	0.9% to 4.6%	1.1% to 2.0%
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	2.9% to 12.9%	3.0% to 4.4%
Attempted Forced Penetration	-0.1% to 5.0%	0.8% to 1.5%
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>16.5% to 31.1%</b>	<b>18.0% to 21.2%</b>
Sexual Coercion	4.7% to 15.5%	4.4% to 6.4%
Unwanted Sexual Contact	7.9% to 18.0%	11.0% to 13.6%
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	6.4% to 17.2%	8.5% to 10.9%
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>19.6% to 35.4%</b>	<b>19.3% to 22.6%</b>

**Table A.3**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Women**

Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>-0.7% to 9.8%</b>	<b>0.7% to 1.7%</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	-1.3% to 8.5%	0.2% to 0.8%
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	-1.7% to 8.2%	0.4% to 1.2%
Attempted Forced Penetration	-2.0% to 7.7%	0.1% to 0.6%
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>5.4% to 21.5%</b>	<b>4.0% to 5.8%</b>
Sexual Coercion	0.4% to 14.0%	1.2% to 2.1%
Unwanted Sexual Contact	0.9% to 13.8%	1.8% to 3.1%
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	-0.2% to 10.1%	1.1% to 2.3%
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>6.2% to 22.6%</b>	<b>4.5% to 6.4%</b>

**Table A.4**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Men**

Past-Year Sexual Violence Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Sexual Violence With Penetration</b>	<b>-1.3% to 5.8%</b>	<b>0.4% to 1.1%</b>
Completed Forced Penetration	-0.2% to 0.9%	0.0% to 0.3%
Completed Alcohol- or Drug-Facilitated Penetration	-1.5% to 5.6%	0.2% to 0.8%
Attempted Forced Penetration	0.0% to 0.0%	0.1% to 0.3%
<b>Other Sexual Violence</b>	<b>2.8% to 13.0%</b>	<b>2.7% to 4.3%</b>
Sexual Coercion	0.6% to 8.5%	0.5% to 1.3%
Unwanted Sexual Contact	0.0% to 6.2%	1.3% to 2.4%
Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences	0.1% to 6.3%	1.1% to 2.2%
<b>Any Sexual Violence</b>	<b>3.7% to 16.0%</b>	<b>3.0% to 4.6%</b>

**Table A.5**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Sexual Violence**

Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Sexual Violence	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Female Victims</b>		
Experienced sexual violence by interracial perpetrator	91.9% to 100.5%	29.2% to 34.5%
Experienced sexual violence by intra-racial perpetrator	10.8% to 30.4%	89.2% to 92.5%
<b>Male Victims</b>		
Experienced sexual violence by interracial perpetrator	78.3% to 98.9%	22.9% to 31.6%
Experienced sexual violence by intra-racial perpetrator	13.1% to 45.4%	87.9% to 93.4%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of sexual violence.

**Table A.6**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Women**

Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>46.5% to 64.5%</b>	<b>32.9% to 36.2%</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	43.2% to 61.2%	30.7% to 33.9%
Severe Physical Violence	33.4% to 51.3%	23.3% to 26.2%
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>3.2% to 13.9%</b>	<b>3.2% to 5.0%</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	2.8% to 13.2%	2.8% to 4.5%
Severe Physical Violence	1.0% to 4.6%	2.0% to 3.3%

**Table A.7**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Men**

Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>34.7% to 51.7%</b>	<b>28.7% to 32.3%</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	28.5% to 44.4%	26.2% to 29.7%
Severe Physical Violence	17.5% to 33.0%	13.1% to 15.9%
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>1.2% to 10.0%</b>	<b>3.6% to 5.3%</b>
Slapped, Pushed, or Shoved	1.0% to 9.7%	3.3% to 5.0%
Severe Physical Violence	0.1% to 8.3%	1.2% to 2.3%

**Table A.8**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Physical Violence by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
Slapped	47.2% to 72.3%	53.0% to 79.8%
Pushed or shoved	73.3% to 93.2%	51.1% to 76.9%
Hit with a fist or something hard	41.1% to 66.1%	30.7% to 57.1%
Kicked	17.1% to 39.5%	11.2% to 32.8%
Hurt by having hair pulled	17.7% to 37.0%	7.4% to 29.8%
Slammed against something	41.1% to 66.5%	7.6% to 28.4%
Hurt by being choked or suffocated	25.8% to 49.4%	0.7% to 11.9%
Beaten	33.3% to 58.5%	7.7% to 27.2%
Burned on purpose	0.7% to 17.5%	0.0% to 0.4%
Had a knife or gun used on them	15.5% to 38.7%	2.8% to 19.9%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners.

**Table A.9**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Physical Violence by Interracial and Intra-racial Intimate Partners**

Lifetime Physical Violence by Interracial and Intra-racial Intimate Partners	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Female Victims</b>		
Experienced physical violence by interracial intimate partner	80.3% to 99.2%	15.9% to 21.0%
Experienced physical violence by intra-racial intimate partner	7.3% to 28.3%	86.8% to 91.0%
<b>Male Victims</b>		
Experienced physical violence by interracial intimate partner	75.9% to 93.6%	14.7% to 20.3%
Experienced physical violence by intra-racial intimate partner	10.6% to 31.1%	88.3% to 92.5%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners.

**Table A.10**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Stalking**

Stalking	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Women</b>		
Lifetime Estimate	39.2% to 58.5%	25.3% to 28.3%
Past-Year Estimate	6.6% to 16.5%	6.1% to 7.9%
<b>Men</b>		
Lifetime Estimate	11.9% to 25.3%	11.9% to 14.9%
Past-Year Estimate	1.3% to 6.3%	2.9% to 4.5%

**Table A.11**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Stalking Behaviors Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Stalking Behaviors Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
Received unwanted phone calls	70.7% to 93.5%	60.1% to 90.6%
Received unwanted emails or messages	7.0% to 30.9%	0.8% to 26.6%
Received unwanted cards, flowers, gifts	22.2% to 47.7%	1.0% to 24.4%
Was watched or followed from a distance	17.4% to 40.9%	18.2% to 57.0%
Was approached at home, work, or school	40.4% to 66.8%	42.7% to 79.3%
Found strange or threatening items	4.0% to 17.7%	-0.1% to 8.9%
Had home or car intruded	15.5% to 39.7%	6.5% to 39.8%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of stalking.

**Table A.12**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Stalking**

Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Stalking	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Female Victims</b>		
Stalked by interracial perpetrator	80.7% to 97.1%	22.7% to 29.6%
Stalked by intra-racial perpetrator	14.9% to 46.0%	84.9% to 90.0%
<b>Male Victims</b>		
Stalked by interracial perpetrator	80.2% to 101.3%	15.6% to 25.4%
Stalked by intra-racial perpetrator	4.8% to 41.4%	86.8% to 93.8%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of stalking.

**Table A.13**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Women**

Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Women	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>57.6% to 75.2%</b>	<b>50.3% to 53.6%</b>
Expressive Aggression	47.8% to 66.0%	42.5% to 45.9%
Coercive Control	52.7% to 70.3%	41.0% to 44.3%
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	5.8% to 15.4%	7.1% to 8.9%
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>17.6% to 33.4%</b>	<b>14.7% to 17.4%</b>
Expressive Aggression	13.4% to 28.2%	10.4% to 12.8%
Coercive Control	13.1% to 27.4%	10.6% to 13.0%
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	0.0% to 8.0%	0.9% to 1.8%

**Table A.14**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Men**

Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Against Men	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Lifetime Estimate</b>	<b>65.6% to 80.3%</b>	<b>50.8% to 54.7%</b>
Expressive Aggression	35.1% to 52.0%	33.4% to 37.1%
Coercive Control	59.6% to 75.2%	42.5% to 46.4%
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	12.9% to 26.9%	8.7% to 11.2%
<b>Past-Year Estimate</b>	<b>19.4% to 35.1%</b>	<b>17.8% to 20.9%</b>
Expressive Aggression	5.9% to 18.2%	8.4% to 10.7%
Coercive Control	14.7% to 28.7%	14.0% to 16.7%
Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health	1.7% to 11.7%	0.7% to 1.6%



**Table A.15**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Psychological Aggression by**  
**Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims**

Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
<b>Expressive Aggression</b>		
Experienced very angry actions that seemed dangerous	58.2% to 78.3%	18.7% to 37.2%
Told they were losers, failures, or not good enough	42.8% to 64.5%	19.2% to 38.0%
Called names like ugly, fat, crazy, stupid	44.8% to 66.8%	25.9% to 45.2%
Insulted, humiliated, made fun of	41.1% to 63.2%	17.7% to 34.6%
Told no one else would want them	29.5% to 50.1%	7.7% to 20.0%
<b>Coercive Control</b>		
Kept from seeing or talking to family or friends	44.5% to 66.0%	18.2% to 34.9%
Had decisions made for them that should have been theirs to make	39.4% to 61.1%	20.8% to 38.9%
Was tracked by being asked about locations and actions	52.0% to 73.3%	52.1% to 71.9%
Threatened with being physically harmed	37.0% to 58.5%	13.9% to 30.1%
Threatened with perpetrators hurting themselves when upset	28.2% to 48.3%	15.8% to 32.5%
Threatened with having pets hurt or taken away	9.6% to 24.1%	0.4% to 4.4%
Threatened with having loved ones hurt	13.1% to 29.7%	0.0% to 5.2%
Had loved ones who were hurt	9.9% to 25.8%	0.9% to 8.8%
Threatened with having children taken away	27.4% to 52.6%	13.6% to 36.6%
Kept from leaving the house when they wanted to go	32.8% to 54.1%	9.0% to 23.2%
Kept from having their own money to use	20.2% to 41.1%	6.7% to 18.3%
Told things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"	29.4% to 50.6%	10.3% to 26.6%
Had something that was important to them destroyed	30.3% to 51.3%	19.8% to 37.0%

**Table A.15**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims (continued)**

Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners Experienced by American Indian and Alaska Native Victims	Female Victims	Male Victims
<b>Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health</b>		
Experienced unwanted pregnancy attempts	3.8% to 11.6%	13.1% to 30.4%
Experienced refusals to use condoms	7.2% to 21.3%	8.4% to 24.6%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners.

**Table A.16**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Interracial and Intra-racial Intimate Partners**

Lifetime Psychological Aggression by Interracial and Intra-racial Intimate Partners	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
<b>Female Victims</b>		
Experienced psychological aggression by interracial intimate partner	83.0% to 99.2%	19.3% to 23.7%
Experienced psychological aggression by intraracial intimate partner	13.1% to 37.5%	91.1% to 94.0%
<b>Male Victims</b>		
Experienced psychological aggression by interracial intimate partner	82.5% to 94.1%	20.2% to 25.0%
Experienced psychological aggression by intraracial intimate partner	18.0% to 37.7%	90.4% to 93.5%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners.

**Table A.17**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Violence Against Women**

<b>Violence Against Women</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White Only</b>
<b>Lifetime Violence</b>	<b>76.9% to 91.8%</b>	<b>69.4% to 72.6%</b>
Sexual Violence	46.4% to 65.8%	48.0% to 51.4%
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	46.5% to 64.5%	32.9% to 36.2%
Stalking	39.2% to 58.5%	25.3% to 28.3%
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	57.6% to 75.2%	50.3% to 53.6%
<b>Past-Year Violence</b>	<b>29.7% to 49.8%</b>	<b>21.6% to 24.9%</b>
Sexual Violence	6.2% to 22.6%	4.5% to 6.4%
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	3.2% to 13.9%	3.2% to 5.0%
Stalking	6.6% to 16.5%	6.1% to 7.9%
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	17.6% to 33.4%	14.7% to 17.4%

**Table A.18**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Violence Against Men**

<b>Violence Against Men</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White Only</b>
<b>Lifetime Violence</b>	<b>75.1% to 88.1%</b>	<b>62.1% to 65.9%</b>
Sexual Violence	19.6% to 35.4%	19.3% to 22.6%
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	34.7% to 51.7%	28.7% to 32.3%
Stalking	11.9% to 25.3%	11.9% to 14.9%
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	65.6% to 80.3%	50.8% to 54.7%
<b>Past-Year Violence</b>	<b>25.6% to 43.7%</b>	<b>23.8% to 27.5%</b>
Sexual Violence	3.7% to 16.0%	3.0% to 4.6%
Physical Violence by Intimate Partners	1.2% to 10.0%	3.6% to 5.3%
Stalking	1.3% to 6.3%	2.9% to 4.5%
Psychological Aggression by Intimate Partners	19.4% to 35.1%	17.8% to 20.9%

**Table A.19**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Violence**

<b>Lifetime Interracial and Intra-racial Violence</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White Only</b>
<b>Female Victims</b>		
Experienced violence by interracial perpetrator	94.1% to 99.4%	33.0% to 37.6%
Experienced violence by intraracial perpetrator	23.2% to 47.8%	94.3% to 96.3%
<b>Male Victims</b>		
Experienced violence by interracial perpetrator	85.2% to 95.6%	27.4% to 32.5%
Experienced violence by intraracial perpetrator	22.3% to 43.2%	93.0% to 95.5%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of psychological aggression by intimate partners, physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence.

**Table A.20**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Female Victims**

Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Female Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
Concerned for safety	55.8% to 77.2%	57.4% to 61.8%
Physically injured	30.2% to 52.4%	25.4% to 29.4%
Talked to someone	88.4% to 96.9%	88.5% to 91.2%
Needed services	37.5% to 60.6%	25.6% to 29.7%
Missed work/school	29.1% to 52.0%	19.6% to 23.5%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence.

**Table A.21**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Male Victims**

Impact From Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence on Male Victims	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
Concerned for safety	15.0% to 37.0%	20.5% to 25.9%
Physically injured	9.7% to 30.8%	8.7% to 12.4%
Talked to someone	64.6% to 84.0%	65.9% to 72.0%
Needed services	9.8% to 30.0%	13.3% to 17.4%
Missed work/school	1.8% to 17.5%	10.2% to 14.1%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence.

**Table A.22**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Services Needed by Female Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence**

Services Needed by Female Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
Medical Care	26.1% to 50.0%	14.9% to 18.3%
Housing Services	4.2% to 18.3%	3.3% to 5.1%
Community Services	1.4% to 7.2%	3.7% to 5.5%
Advocacy Services	3.9% to 13.7%	4.8% to 7.1%
Legal Services	8.1% to 23.4%	14.8% to 17.9%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence.

**Table A.23**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Services Needed by Male Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence**

Services Needed by Male Victims of Physical Violence by Intimate Partners, Stalking, and Sexual Violence	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
Medical Care	3.4% to 15.2%	3.7% to 6.5%
Housing Services	-0.3% to 1.7%	0.6% to 2.0%
Community Services	0.0% to 0.1%	0.6% to 2.1%
Advocacy Services	-1.7% to 7.7%	0.4% to 1.6%
Legal Services	1.0% to 17.0%	9.3% to 12.8%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence.

**Table A.24**  
**95% CIs for Weighted Estimates of Inability to Get Needed Services**

Percentage of Victims Unable to Get Needed Services	American Indian or Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic White Only
Female Victims	20.1% to 56.2%	12.2% to 18.6%
Male Victims	-5.9% to 39.6%	9.0% to 18.5%

Note: Samples are restricted to victims of physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, and sexual violence who needed services.







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